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ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

ITALY TO GIVE ITS SUPPORT TO SUDAN PLAN

Great Britain to Construct Barrage on Lake Tana in Abyssinia

ITALIAN INFLUENCE TO BE RECOGNIZED

New Scheme Regulating Waters of Blue Nile Will Benefit All Concerned

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, June 25—Italian support for the concession to Great Britain from the Abyssinian Government for the construction of a "barrage on Lake Tana together with the right to build and maintain a motor road from the Sudan frontier to the barrage" has been promised, according to a series of notes between the British and Italian governments now published.

In return, Great Britain undertakes "in event of the British Government obtaining the desired concession" to "recognize the exclusive Italian economic influence in west Abyssinia," and support all Italian requests for economic concessions in that zone, subject only to Italian recognition of "prior hydraulic rights of Egypt and the Sudan," for which the barrage is required. Its added support covers the Italian project for a railway west of Addis Abbaba, the Abyssinian capital, connecting the Italian colonies of Eritrea and Somaliland.

Italian Premier's Views

Benito Mussolini, the Italian premier, replying states that the Italian Government urges the British Government's desire for friendly co-operation in Abyssinia, and hopes that this will be further extended "naturally on the bases and within the limits of the provisions of the London agreement of 1906."

The notes in question were signed so long ago as last December. The note for the delay in publishing them is understood to be French objections to certain aspects of the Italo-British arrangement as infringing the 1906 agreement.

The fact that no exchange of notes appears to have taken place between Paris, on the one hand and Rome and London on the other, is held in some quarters to indicate that the French objections still persist, especially as The Christian Science Monitor representative was recently assured by the highest authority that it was intended that notes should be exchanged all through the government.

Abyssinia Never Assented

It should be added that the Abyssinian Government has never recognized the validity of the 1906 agreement, which carried up the country in three zones of influence without its assent.

Those who know Abyssinia are inclined to the opinion that the present Italo-British agreement, which has also been entered without Abyssinian participation, will make it more difficult to obtain the consent of Abyssinia for the construction of the Tana barrage, which is regarded in engineering circles as a perfectly legitimate undertaking, which would be to the advantage of all concerned, Abyssinia included.

With regard to the Italian desire to build a railway, it is pointed out that there is at present no traffic worth considering along the proposed route, which, moreover, runs across a series of high mountain ranges covered with an inextricable tangle of rivers, all of which would need bridging.

Other Streets Suggested

For the city in addition to Mayor Nichols were the street commissioners and Thomas F. Sullivan, acting fire commissioner.

The different routes proposed for use hereafter in the uptown district included Commonwealth Avenue, parts of Tremont Street, Columbus Avenue, Beacon Street, Arlington, Huntington Avenue, Hereford, Boylston and other streets in that section. It was proposed that parades generally disband at the Common. Another point agreed upon was that parades are to form north of Massachusetts Avenue and be confined to the Back Bay and Park Square sections and well above the congested downtown district.

Mayor Nichols said that hereafter the street commissioners would consult with the retail trade board when petitions for large and extended parades were presented. He insisted that the city will co-operate thoroughly with the merchants and bear in remembrance the necessities of the fire department and the traction interests.

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, June 15—For some time past, negotiations have been going on between Great Britain and Italy with a view to defining more clearly the respective areas of influence allotted to them in Abyssinia under the Tripartite Agreement between Great Britain, Italy and France, signed at London on Dec. 13, 1906. The intention is stated to be that when these negotiations have been completed, similar negotiations shall be undertaken with France and that the result shall be embodied in a series of notes between the three countries amplifying and explaining the 1906 agreement.

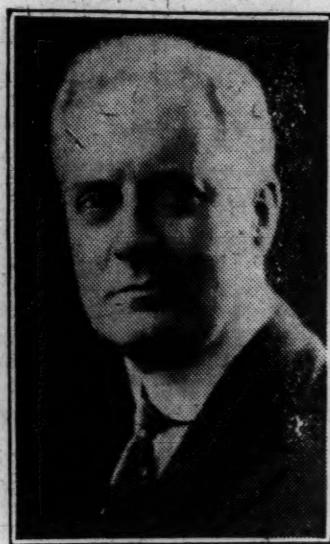
Italy Specially Concerned

At the outset of the negotiations between Great Britain and Italy, France showed signs of perturbation at not having been included. It was, however, pointed out to the Quai d'Orsay that the 1906 agreement declares that British interests in Abyssinia must be safeguarded "without prejudice to Italian interests." Obviously, therefore, when Great Britain proposed to "safeguard" her interests, it was necessary to consult with Italy on the subject.

Italy's interests are especially concerned with the hinterland of the Italian colonies in Eritrea and Somaliland and "the territorial connection between them to the west of Addis Abbaba." The sphere of influence of Great Britain (with which was coupled the name of Egypt) was defined in the 1906 treaty as "the Nile basin, more especially as regards the regulation of the waters of that river and its tributaries (due consideration being paid to local interests)."

Regulating the Nile
In 1921, the Egyptian Government sent a "Mission" consisting of a couple of British engineers to Abyssinia in connection with the regulation of the waters of the Blue Nile. These engineers have since reported favorably on a project for constructing a regulator at the outlet of Lake Tana in northern Abyssinia, this being in the zone through which passes the "territorial con-

Opposes Mr. Wadsworth



© Henry Miller
FRANKLIN W. CRISTMAN
Of Herkimer, N. Y., Indorsed by New York State Dry Groups for United States Senatorship.

PROHIBITION PARTY NAMES STATE TICKET

New York Dry Organization Mobilizes and Indorses Mr. Cristman

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, June 25—A call to the dry forces to complete their unfinished task by organizing to uphold the prohibition law was sounded by D. Leigh Colvin, who, as temporary chairman, opened the unofficial convention of the Prohibition Party, held here at the Methodist Building. The convention indorsed these candidates:

For Governor, Charles E. Manierre, a New York attorney.
For Lieutenant-Governor, Mrs. Ella McCarthy, of Syracuse.
For Attorney-General, David A. Howell, of Brooklyn.
For Comptroller, Neil D. Cranmer, of Elmira.

Indorsees Mr. Cristman

The convention indorsed the candidacy of Franklin W. Cristman, of Herkimer, who has been put forward by all the leading dry organizations of the State to oppose James W. Wadsworth for Senator, although it was decided not to put his name on the Prohibition Party ticket. No designations were made for the two vacancies on the Court of Appeals bench.

After 30 minutes' discussion, the convention voted, with few dissenting voices, to continue under the old name of Prohibition Party.

"The drys have won," Mr. Colvin said in the keynote speech, "on the question of placing prohibition in the Constitution, but they have not yet won on the political question of providing for its enforcement. Prohibition is in the Constitution, but the old type of politics is still in the saddle. As long as it is the policy of the Republican and Democratic parties to hold the wet vote in pivotal states, so long will we fail to have an adequate enforcement of the law."

Major Parties' Weakness

"The kind of prohibition thus far experienced has been prohibition without the support of a governing party," he said. "Each major party is divided upon the question. Each contains an aggressive wet element which is exercising a veto upon effective enforcement. Although, taking the country as a whole, binding referenda in two-thirds of the states show a very large majority in favor of prohibition, the dry voters have not been organized to obtain control of the Government."

After selecting Robert E. Neidig of the Bronx as permanent chairman, the convention adopted a platform providing for "the upholding of the Constitution against its nullifiers" and "that there is at stake not only the capacity of the Nation to carry into effect its fundamental law, but also whether the greatest nation on earth shall be able to achieve a great effective moral advance."

Enactment and administration of an effective enforcement act by the State of New York and a realignment of the voters so that those

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

LABOR INTERRUPTIONS CAUSE COMMONS TO SUSPEND DEBATE

Motion to Revoke British Trade Agreement With Russia Presented by Conservatives

LONDON, June 25 (AP)—Persistent interruptions by Labor members today during the debate on a motion to revoke the British trade agreement with Soviet Russia resulted in suspension of the sitting by the deputy speaker, James Hope, who was present.

The former Premier, Mr. Lloyd George, said that while the Russian Government, under the trade agreement, had done many things which he deeply regretted, he was glad that Great Britain had stood by the agreement.

The motion for the debate was made clear that this was the best means of curbing pan-Germanism.

The motion for the debate was previously made clear that the Government, while permitting debate, would not allow a vote to be taken on the motion.

Mr. Locker-Lampson said that when the Labor government came into office under Ramsay MacDonald, he opened its arms to a rather gay embrace with the Bolsheviks and decided to recognize the administration which "was dedicated to our destruction and fed on the plunders of our nationals." He declared that the Soviet Government had lost no opportunity to abuse its diplomatic rights end, under the claim of friendship, to stab Great Britain in the back.

"Our enemies do not, as of old, use steel, but gold," said Mr. Lloyd George, ridiculing the Blue Book issued by the Government yesterday in which Russian correspondence purporting to show Soviet activity in Great Britain was made public. He said that while there was a lot of talk about Russian gold pouring into England, the correspondence indicated the greatest lack of funds in Russia itself.

Mr. Saklatvala then arose and said: "I hope the House will pardon me for any lapse after my somewhat prolonged stay in a semi-Socialist institution, where I was fed and taken care of on a Communist basis

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Melba's Farewell to Covent Garden

A detailed account by Herman Klein of this great musical event will appear in

TOMORROW'S MONITOR
Music Page

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Mr. Lloyd George's Views Arthur Ponsonby, who was under-secretary for Foreign Affairs in the Labor Government, deplored recent speeches by Winston Churchill and Lord Birkenhead, which he declared contained vulgar abuse and the cheap sneers of street-corner orators. He appealed to the Foreign Minister, Austen Chamberlain, to

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Voyaging Convention's Business to Move Fast

Special from Monitor Bureau
Chicago, June 25—MONG conventions scheduled

A to come to Chicago is one that will have had all its sessions before it reaches this city, and which will leave Chicago immediately upon arriving. This is the summer meeting of the Central Electric Railway Association, which is to leave Buffalo, N. Y., Monday morning on S. S. South America, journey to Mackinac Island, where delegates will play golf, and then to the city, holding business sessions on board the boat throughout the voyage. When the vessel reaches port here, Friday afternoon, the business will be accomplished, according to John Benham of Chicago.

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SENATE DEFEATS MCNARY BILL BY VOTE OF 45 TO 39

Way Cleared for Action on
Co-operative Marketing
Aid for Farmers

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—Like the House, the Senate has turned down the equalization fee plan of farm relief, opening the way toward action on the co-operative marketing bill favored by William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture.

This measure, already passed by the House, was before the Senate for some time, serving as a parliamentary vehicle for consideration of the equalization fee proposal, which was put forward as a rider by Charles L. McNary, Senator from Oregon, after the House had voted down a similar bill, sponsored by Gilbert N. Haugen (R.), Representative from Iowa.

Acting after a struggle in which the outcome was not discernible until the ballots were counted, the Senate defeated the McNary rider by a vote of 45 to 39. Western proponents of the plan had obtained recruits among the Southern Democrats, but not enough to overcome the opposition of Eastern and Southern senators.

Deluge of Substitutes

Immediately a deluge of substitutes fell upon the chamber, some designed to save as much as possible from the wreckage of the equalization fee program, but such of these as were acted upon before adjournment were defeated.

Although many remained to provide material for further contests, opponents were confident they could offer the way to a vote on the marketing bill and confine the Senate's farm relief activity to that unless a surplus crop solution more to their economic liking should be offered.

"Industrial forces that control the present administration" were blamed for rejection of the equalization fee plan by George N. Peck, chairman of the executive committee of 22 appointed by middle western farm organizations to work in Washington for enactment of the program.

How They Voted

The roll call was as follows:

FOR THE BILL—39
Republicans—23
Democrats—16
Camerons—1
Cummings—1
Curtis—1
Deneen—1

Democrats—1

PAIRED FOR THE BILL—5

 Republicans—Fraser, McKinley, Nye, Democrats—Ferris, Overman.

PAIRED AGAINST THE BILL—5

 Democrats—Du Pont, Greene, McLean, Warren, Democrats—Fletcher.

ABSENT AND UNPAIRED

 Smooth, Republican, and Pittman, Democrat.

PROHIBITIONIST TICKET CHOSEN

(Continued from Page 1)

who believe in prohibition would not be yoked with those who would not be yoked with them, were other plans.

Administration Criticized

Criticism was voiced of the Washington Administration, it being charged that it was lax in its enforcement of prohibition. The convention went on record officially as "utterly" condemning "the falsely so-called referendum submitted to the bi-partisan wet Legislature (of New York State), which would subject the United States Constitution to 48 different constructions."

The platform declares that "After a national standard has been adopted and repeatedly upheld by the United States Supreme Court, to permit the Constitution to be so construed would lead to disunion and dismemberment of the Nation."

"So atrocious a proposition has not been made since the Civil War," it declares.

Executive Committee Named

The convention provided for an executive committee of nine to administer the affairs of the party until it can function under the election law. John McKee, chairman of the old Prohibition State Committee, was made chairman of the executive committee.

Mr. Manierre, the nominee for Governor, has been active in prohibition work for 40 years. His father was the late Benjamin F. Manierre, also well known as a prohibition advocate. Mrs. McCarthy, who was named for Lieutenant-Governor, has been active in prohibition and Woman's Christian Temperance

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LABOR SEEKS TO CODIFY LAW

International Conference, Chiefly Devoted to Maritime Matter, Closes

By H. F. SPENDER
By Special Cable

GENEVA, June 25.—The Ninth International Labor Conference, mainly devoted to maritime affairs, concluded here yesterday. Its most important work was passing two draft conventions, which it is hoped will be ratified by the various governments, having delegates at the conference. The first convention deals with articles of agreement between seamen and employers, and the second concerns the duty of the shipowner to repatriate stranded or shipwrecked sailors.

The object of the International Labor Office was to codify and give international sanction to the best features of the existing laws, and the articles of agreement were accepted unanimously by the conference. By bringing the workers and employers and the delegates from the various governments together to discuss their different viewpoints, the International Labor Office has thus been able to render a great service in drafting agreements on the conditions of work at sea.

Machinery Provided

It has provided machinery for the sifting of opinions and supplied initiative and driving power which could only with difficulty have been obtained through the action of governments alone. This would have been impossible if it had not been for a clause in the Treaty of Versailles, which enables the International Labor Office to decide what subjects should be placed on the agenda at its international conferences. A draft convention on discipline at sea, which the ship owners pressed for has been rejected by the conference. The object of the ship owners, speaking generally, was to arrive at an international agreement, above all on the question of what penalties should be exacted for desertion. But the workers were opposed, naturally enough, to a convention which appeared to put the screw on them, and as the governments concerned were divided in opinion regarding the efficacy of the convention, the British Government taking a strong line against an international agreement which would cut across their maritime law, the proposal was finally lost.

Inspection of Vessels

This was represented in some quarters as a triumph for Andrew Furuseth, president of the American Seamen's Union, who has been busy lobbying against the penalties convention. But was really defeated by the opposition of France, Italy and England—the uselessness of an international agreement which did not include the United States on this question being apparent.

"Good work will be done by passing a recommendation for the inspection of vessels which, if adopted, should certainly improve conditions at sea and bring the European seaman's lot nearer that of the American sailor."

Vicount Burnham made the closing speech and everyone agreed that he was an excellent chairman, Bandeira da Mello, the senior vice-president, the Brazilian Government delegate, remarking that the success of the conference was due not only to the activities of the Government delegates as mediators, but also to the conciliation and compromise displayed by the workers and employers, perhaps even more to the authority and competence of Lord Burnham as president.

Perhaps it was natural after this compliment to the Lord Burnham should reply that he hoped and believed this was not the last time Brazil will be represented at the International Labor Office conferences, which would be the poorer for the loss of Signor da Mello.

SEATS IN THE LORDS DENIED TO WOMEN

Peeresses Bill Defeated on Side Issue in Britain

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, June 25.—Women's rights advocates had a setback in the House of Lords with the rejection by that body, by 125 to 80 votes, of Viscount Astor's bill to give seats in that assembly to peeresses in their own right, women who represent titles of which the holder, if any, would enjoy this privilege. The number of women concerned was placed by various speakers at from 19 to 25.

Neither Lord Astor nor Viscount Cecil, who supported him, were seriously challenged, however, in claiming that the measure's importance did not depend upon the number concerned, since it is to remove the disqualification on women as such, a disqualification which is purely one of sex.

Lord Astor said the bill's chief op-

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ponents all agreed that if the House of Lords were reformed, women would have to be given seats in it.

Lord Cecil said the throne and the parish council were alike open to women. They sat on local government bodies and in the House of Commons. Public opinion was absolutely settled that women ought to have political enfranchisement.

Viscount Haldane said it was difficult to see how the bill could be defeated in the face of the public opinion that women were entitled to participate in the deliberations of the House.

Lord Birkenhead, in opposing the bill, had thus to find other grounds for his objection. He succeeded by claiming that when women were admitted into the Lords they should be selected from the whole constituency of the population instead of being only a few women who by accident now held peerages. He also held out hopes that the long demanded reform for the Lords could not be much more delayed, as the cabinet committee on this question had now reported.

The bill was thus defeated on a side issue.

INDIAN OPPOSES DISCRIMINATION

Labor Delegate Protests Against the Exclusion of Asiatic Workers

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 25.—In the continued discussion at the International Labor Conference on migration, Herr Richter, Austria, stated that his country was now the only one which placed no restriction on the entry of political refugees. The experience in Austria-Hungary suggested the difficulty of assimilating in less than three or four generations, national minorities which still cherished strong national traditions.

Mogul Jan of the Indian Trade Union Congress contended that while good, economic reasons for restricting immigration might exist, white and colored workers should be admitted on a basis of equality, each

being required to conform to the same conditions. He predicted that the white races were creating a great peril for themselves by giving the Asiatic races cause for resentment, because there was no certainty that Asia would always remain subordinate. He protested specially against the exclusion of Asiatic workers from countries which claimed full liberty to enter and exploit Asiatic lands.

M. Ribot of Spain suggested that much closer attention should be given by international labor to developments and conditions in Central and South America and to the relations of the workers there with the European workers.

D. Wilson, New Zealand, expressed the belief that the Maoris would in due time be assimilated with the white race. Little race feeling, he said, prevailed in that colony and opposition to the entry of Asiatics was based entirely on the economic ground that they always constituted a menace to the labor standards of the white workers. The conference appointed a commission to try to draft a general statement of policy acceptable to both European and overseas delegates.

CAILLAUX PLANS TAX INCREASES

Firm Policy to Be Adopted by Finance Minister—Sacrifices Needed

*By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable*

PARIS, June 25.—On the whole the Briand-Caillaux Government has been well received, though both the Left and Right make many reservations and declare they will judge the ministry by results, while the Socialists are inclined to a definitely hostile attitude and will question the Government next week on the utilization of the Morgan funds, condition of stabilization, possibilities of inflation, proposals for restrictions and the Washington agreement, against which they protest.

Difficulties may arise, but the strength, as well as the weakness of Joseph Caillaux, the new Finance Minister, is that he has ardent supporters besides bitter detractors in every group.

An attempt is made to show that the new Cabinet is more Radical than the Cabinet Edouard Herriot himself tried to form. But if such suggestions are helpful in Parliament they are meaningless outside. M. Caillaux has long been regarded as a Conservative, and last year was tripped up by the Herriotists. The Cabinet is different from previous Cabinets, and the nominal position of the members in their respective groups is misleading.

Everybody looks to M. Caillaux to practice a firm policy, rejecting Socialistic propositions which have hitherto succeeded only in frightening capital away from the country. His own plans, if they reach the stage of execution, are likely to be severe, but public opinion is prepared for sacrifices.

Food Card Idea Revived

It is hinted that he may close up night resorts and expensive cabarets in which scandalous extravagance is shown. Doubtless the material saving would be small, but perhaps nothing would better bring home to the country the fact that it is engaged in a serious struggle than such spectacular action. The theaters may have to finish at an earlier hour. Electric sky signs may be stopped.

There is a revival of the proposal to establish food cards and again, in spite of objections to this course and probably small material advantages, it would dramatically strike the popular imagination.

M. Caillaux is anxious to make the public understand that penance is necessary. The will heavier taxation, strict control of banks and a beginning of stabilization of currency. Ultimately a readjustment in wages in accordance with the new conditions may be necessary. Doubts regarding the transformation of short term bonds into legal tender are freely expressed, and it was such a proposal described as inflation which finally brought down Raoul Pétain.

It is apparently confirmed that M. Caillaux, while disliking the Berenger accord, will endeavor to obtain its ratification, perhaps with explanatory resolutions, because American financial aid may be required and

presumably depends on French acceptance of the bargain.

Generally there is promise of an energetic prosecution of affairs which, it is trusted, will not be belied. The recently appointed committee of experts is communicating this week-end its conclusions. In some respects this is unfortunate.

Ratification Advised

If M. Caillaux accepts the conclusions he must modify his own scheme, and after all the committee cannot escape from reflecting the politics of the preceding Government. If M. Caillaux rejects the recommendations then he makes opposition and loses the advantage of the committee's support.

The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor understands that the committee advises immediate ratification of the Washington agreement as a preliminary to stabilization at a rate of 160 to 180 francs. The floating debt would be managed by a consortium of great banks which would meet the demands for reimbursement and make offers for consolidation. Besides the diplomatic aspect of this, the post, the German railroad and industrial bonds should be utilized for redemption of the floating debt.

It is suggested that the Treasury should meet pressing liabilities by drawing on the big banks, which would discount its bills with the Banque de France. This procedure is justified because the difficulties are merely temporary.

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS CLOSE CONVOCATION

Attorney-General Benton Is Speaker at Banquet

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 25 (Special)—The annual convocation of the Rhode Island and Massachusetts Commanders of Knights Templar was brought to a close last night with a banquet given in the Masonic Temple by the Springfield Commandery to the officers of the Grand Commandery, officers of various local commanderies, commanders and other invited guests numbering about 750 all told. Harry A. Childs, head of the Springfield Commandery, was toastmaster.

Jay R. Benton, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, delivered an address in which, after praising the part of the Knights and other Masonic organizations, he stressed the importance of curbing what he declared to be a flagrant evil, that of cumbering statute books with unnecessary legislation.

This event, with speeches by all the high officers of the organization, also concluded the two-days centennial celebration of Springfield Commandery. A huge birthday cake with 100 candles graced the center of the head table.

*In British Columbia
The Vancouver Daily Province*
Established 1846
The City of Hamilton—often described as the "Birmingham" or "Pittsburgh" of Canada—has the unusual distinction of being a center of what is said to be the greatest industrial zone and the richest agricultural district in the Dominion.

"The Province aims to be an independent, clean newspaper for the home, devoted to public service."

When you buy a lot at Sagamore Beach, you become a member of an established community, where all development work has been completed, and where everything is ready for you to build your summer home—streets, electricity and a splendid water system.

Situated in the most sightly location on Cape Cod Bay, Sagamore Beach combines every beauty of seashore and pine-clad countryside. Golf, tennis, bathing, boating, fishing. It is only 60 miles from Boston by way of Plymouth over perfect motor roads. Agreeable, refined neighbors welcome those who will maintain the standards of Sagamore Beach, and will add their homes to the 75 which are now on the property.

*Lots of good size as low as \$800
Representatives on the Premises Daily and Sundays
Bradford Arms and Sagamore Lodge, two high-class hotels
on the property, now open for the season*

*SAGAMORE BEACH DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
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1419 Hancock Street, Quincy
Cong. 7177
Send for our descriptive folder A1*

FRANCE REQUESTED TO SEND ADDITIONAL TROOPS TO SYRIA

Bombardments Said to Be Daily Events in the Vicinity of Damascus—Political Position Unimproved

which are growing more numerous round Baalbek, Tripoli and Menidjeh Shems, the military leaders have asked Paris to send two divisions from Morocco, adding about 20,000 troops to the 30,000 already in Syria. Damascus has been more strongly garrisoned since early May, when the French shelled with disastrous results the Midan quarter.

A bombardment now is a daily event, especially in the Ghuta area outside the city, with its flourishing villages and gardens constituting an oasis famous throughout Islam.

*Villages Destroyed
During the four days the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor spent at Damascus the French have just dispersed the native Cabinet, imprisoning three Nationalist members who urged Naim Bey, head of the Syrian State, first to persuade the French to abate their intensive campaign involving the destruction of numerous villages; second, to secure undertakings that the French would fulfill their program, including withdrawal of the troops, national elections, and a treaty instead of a mandate. The Cabinet is now constituted without Nationalists, meaning that it is unlikely to command any popular support.*

War Is Spreading

The relations between Syria and the Lebanon were never more strained since the Lebanon President, Debbas, flamboyantly asserted on June 14 that Lebanese territory was inviolable, implying that Syria dare not hope to recover areas lately attached to the Lebanese Republic.

The war is spreading through the whole country, the insurgents doubtless trying to show a total disregard of Henry de Jouvenel's final warning that if their arms were not surrendered, the French would use the most drastic measures.

Apparently to disperse the bands

*In the Famous Niagara Peninsula
The Spectator*

Established 1846

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EQUALIZED COAL RATES SOUGHT

Chamber of Commerce Plans to Promote Wider Use of Bituminous

William H. Day, manager of the Transportation Bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, who is attending the hearing at Atlantic City before the Interstate Commerce Commission relating to freight rates on coal, has submitted a proposal which he believes will enable the producers of low-sulfur bituminous coal of the West Virginia mines to market their fuel in New England on a basis fairly comparable with coal from the Pennsylvania mines.

The Chamber of Commerce says that the scope of the proceeding has been broadened beyond that originally intended. The petition of the New England bodies, which instigated the proceeding, was merely as to the permanency of the rates which expired April 30, but other parties of interest have injected into the deliberations of the commission such questions as the rates from the Pennsylvania fields and the rates to tide-water for movement into New England via barge.

Other new developments include the necessity of petitioning the Commission for a consideration of rates from the New England ports into the interior, which has been done by Mr. Day on behalf of the various interests he represents.

Mr. Day says: "The need for bituminous as a substitute for anthracite in household uses is amply shown in winter. As is well known, New England has long been the innocent victim of the controversies which have occurred sporadically in the anthracite industry during the past score of years. Invariably, the consuming public has paid, not alone in increased prices, following the adjustment of the difficulties but in comfort and well-being during the various suspensions of mining."

Mr. Day calls attention to the fact that last winter New England learned how to use substitutes for anthracite, with considerable success. Among them is the low volatile bituminous of West Virginia. Emergency rates were ordered by the Commission on prepared sizes of this fuel, which expired April 30.

The plan which Mr. Day submitted as a solution for the basis of freight rates from the West Virginia mines to New England is, briefly, that it should bear a definite relation to the rates from the Pennsylvania mines. That, of course, is the situation existing today, but, in the

opinion of Mr. Day, the differential in the cost of getting West Virginia coal, as against Pennsylvania, is too great.

Calculations of Mr. Day have been based on the assumption that the commission use as a measuring stick, in fixing the West Virginia rate over the Pennsylvania rate, about the same differential which the commission itself has prescribed in many cases for mileages which approximate the difference between the haul from the southern mines and the haul from the Pennsylvania mines.

PEACE CONFERENCE POLICY EFFECTIVE

Passive Resistance Effective Against Disturbers

CONCORD, Mass., June 25 (Special)—In the course of the Conference for Training in Peace Leadership being held here under the auspices of the New England Fellowship of Youth for Peace, passive resistance has been mentioned more than once in the survey of conditions in various parts of the world.

The effectiveness of this policy has been demonstrated by the conferees themselves. Last night's meeting, held in Trinity Parish House, was practically un molested and the address of Capt. Paxton Hibben of New York on the attitude of present-day Russia was allowed to proceed without serious interruption.

Concord citizens who were not partial to either side of the controversy which has been waged as to the desirability of the presence of pacifists in historic Concord are admittedly impressed by the suave cool manner of the victims of the egg and gas bomb attacks of the local militants.

It is in many quarters that the attackers have done the conference a great service by attracting the attention of individuals who might otherwise never have heard of the movement which the Fellowship of Youth for Peace is fostering.

The morning sessions today were devoted to a preliminary survey of "the art and science of peace."

Prof. Allyn A. Young of Harvard speaking on "International Economic Agreements," and Brent Dow Allison, president of the fellowship, leading a conference at luncheon on "The Story of Disarmament."

There will be two meetings tonight. At 7:30, Denys P. Myers of the World Peace Foundation will speak on "The Progress of International Arbitration," and at 8:30 Miss Marie Carroll will describe the internal organization of the League of Nations.

The conference will continue through Sunday night.

Teacher Joins Students in School Activities



Miss Myrtle C. Dickson (at Right), Recently Appointed Head Master of the New Roxbury Memorial High School for Girls, and Two Officers of the 1926 Graduating Class of the Present Roxbury High School: Miss Nellie S. Greene, Art Editor of the School Paper (at Left), and Miss Genevieve Mahoney, President of the Class.

FRIENDLY TEACHING PLANNED BY NEW WOMAN HEADMASTER

Leadership in Classroom and Student Affairs, With Administrative Detail Handled by Assistants, Characterizes Roxbury Educator's Policy

First among women to be appointed head of a high school in Boston, and one of few holding such a position in the United States, Miss Myrtle C. Dickson, newly appointed head master of the new Roxbury Memorial High School for Girls, is one of the busiest women in Boston.

In addition to outlining her policies, laying out the organization of her school and selecting her teaching staff, Miss Dickson has the added task of supervising alterations and determining details in the finishing and equipment of the fine new building on Townsend Street in which the school is to open next September.

Maintaining that pedagogy finds its best values in friendly contacts of teachers and pupils, Miss Dickson states as her policy to turn over the details of administration to assistants, so far as they seem possible, so as to give her time for the classroom and the development of the student life of the school.

This policy made her work distinctive in the two high school annexes that she organized and conducted for the old Roxbury High School and had much to do with her appointment as head of the new school. She sees no reason why this process may be forced to work in a large school as well.

But the moisture of arid areas is Dr. Warren's chief concern. He says: "Four-fifths of the world is covered with water and one-fifth is land. Four-fifths of the land consists of large sections principally fringed along waterways; the other four-fifths is sparsely settled, due more largely to the lack of precipitation with which to support plant life than to any other single cause."

Under such influences and in such surroundings she believes that the girls will respond with their best efforts in the new large school as she has in her smaller groups. When they do not, the teacher will endeavor to find out why. Not through prying interference, but real friendliness and sympathy. The cause dis-

covered they will be called upon to counteract whatever it may be.

It may be that the girl is burdened with home duties or perplexities. It may be a question of the way she spends her leisure, or of unfortunate aims. Perhaps she is going too much to the "movies" or reads incessantly. Or it may be, she is capable of doing more than is laid out for her group and is irked by the delay. Whatever the reason, when the teacher knows what it is, she has the opportunity to remedy it.

Instruction in the various classes will be definitely related to the everyday life of the pupil. Art, for instance, as studied in the drawing classes, will be specifically applied in the home economic classes to the development of aesthetic ideals in dress and the adornment of the home. Athletics will be encouraged and extra curricular activities will be extended.

World Interest Parents

Through these it will be possible for the teacher to meet certain needs she may find to exist with some pupils.

By means of them she hopes to replace the tawdry with the real. This can be done, says Miss Dickson, without in any way infringing upon the curriculum but in fulfillment of it.

Another thing Miss Dickson hopes to do is to interest mothers more in the high school experience of their sons and daughters. They may keep in close touch with the school through the kindergarten and primary grades, perhaps even through the grammar school, but when the children reach the high school parents are likely to keep away unless sent for.

Miss Dickson is a graduate of Cambridge Latin School and Radcliffe College, and this month received her Master of Art degree from Boston University. Teaching is with her the fulfillment of a life-long desire. Her interests are broad, however. She likes tennis and hiking and is interested in organized work by women. She is first vice-president of the Boston Teachers' Club, is on the executive board of the Roxburghe Club, and chairman of its education committee, and is a member of the Appalachian Mountain Club.

NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDINGS TO BE READY IN THE FALL

For Institution to Have Two Fine New Structures Thoroughly Equipped

BRIDGEWATER, Mass., June 25 (Special)—Two new structures for the Bridgewater Normal School are nearing completion and it is expected they will be ready for occupancy in September in time for the annual conference of normal school teachers and principals which precedes the beginning of the regular school sessions.

The new normal school building, as well as the training school building, is constructed of brick with stone trimmings in Colonial design in keeping with the character of this typical old New England town.

Among the several new features of the normal school building is a demonstration room in which 15 students can gather to witness the presentation of a classroom lesson

to 20 children. This room in which the seats will be arranged in amphitheater fashion, will be on the first floor, where the administrative offices also will be located.

There will be an assembly hall, which the school has not had heretofore. It will be provided with a stage for the presentation of plays and entertainments. The hall which will have a seating capacity of 752, may also be used for banquets and similar assemblies. It will be provided with a motion picture booth, and will have an entrance from the street with lobby, coat rooms, rest room, etc., so that it can be used for public gatherings without interfering with the regular work of the school.

A well equipped gymnasium will be located in the basement, with lockers and showers. The lunch room also will be there, occupying a bright, airy room and furnished with the latest equipment for the service to be rendered.

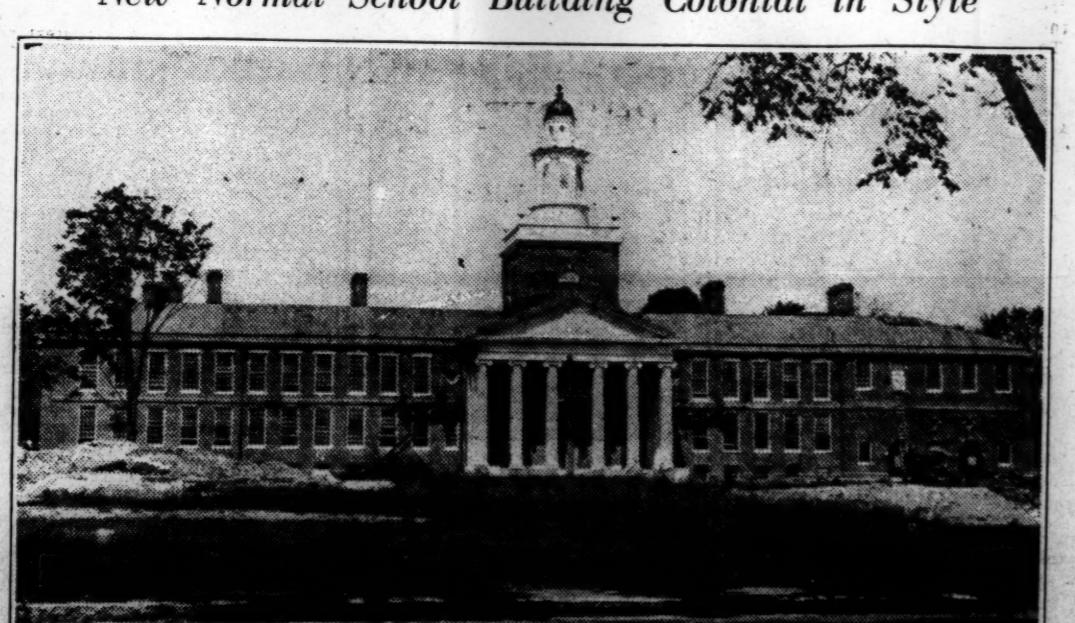
Still another new feature is a music room which will accommodate 75 students. It is to be provided with a platform for demonstration programs and will be equipped with a baby grand piano, phonograph and other instruments. Special attention will be given to the library, which will be used both as a library for the use of the school and as a laboratory for instruction in school library work. Classrooms, lecture rooms and laboratories occupy the major portion of the second floor and all of the third floor.

The training school building where students at the normal school will have practice in class-room work, will accommodate 475 children in the first six grades of school.

WAGE HEARING DEFERRED

Arbitration proceedings on the question of a new wage schedule on the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway did not begin today, as scheduled, because James V. attorney representative, was unable to leave Boston for the beginning of the hearing and had to be fixed.

New Normal School Building Colonial in Style



Bridgewater Structure, in Which Will Be Administrative Offices, an Assembly Hall, a Demonstration Room, a Gymnasium and Other Features.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS HOLD EXERCISES

Several Graduations During Day and Others Scheduled for Tonight

Graduation exercises have been going on in Boston schools all day. Most schools held them this morning, a few this afternoon, and a number tonight, among these being the Boston Girls' High School, where diplomas will be given to 554 graduates in Tremont Temple. Mrs. Jennie Loitman Barron of the Boston School Committee is to present them. The exercises will be simple, consisting of music and Scripture reading by the head master, John E. Denham.

On Monday night the speaker will be R. O. Small, state director of vocational education for Massachusetts, who will address a joint assembly. On Tuesday night Elizabeth McDonald, professor of home economics at Boston University, will speak, and on Wednesday night Thornton W. Burgess, the author.

From 400 to 500 youths and adults will be in attendance for the two events, which will be carried on simultaneously throughout the week. One member of each regularly organized club is privileged to attend the training camp. The leaders' institute is open to all active leaders of Achievement clubs and to those planning to become leaders this summer or fall. Numerous playground directors and Y. M. C. A. secretaries will take part in the activities.

SIR FREDERICK WHYTE WOODS HOLE ARRIVAL

Legislator in India to Lecture in United States

WOODS HOLE, Mass., June 25 (AP)—Sir Frederick Whyte, speaker of the Legislative Assembly of India, has arrived with his family to spend the summer here. He has taken a summer home situated on a cliff, 100 feet above the ocean, at Juniper Point. The house is the property of Walter L. Luscombe Jr. of Fitchburg.

Sir Frederick came here from Canada with Mrs. Whyte and their three children. They will remain until the latter part of September. While in the United States he will make lecture tours through the country. They will return to England in September.

The Luscombe property, one of the most attractive of the smaller estates of Woods Hole, is near the home of Charles R. Crane, former United States Minister to China, and a friend of Sir Frederick. Both properties are on County Road, overlooking Little Harbor.

Sir Frederick first came to Woods Hole six years ago as the guest of Mr. Crane. Mr. Crane visited Sir Frederick in India last summer. Mayor Nichols appointed yesterday Abraham E. Pinanski, a Boston attorney and member of several Republican organizations, to be a member of the Boston Sinking Fund Commission to succeed Samuel Kalesky, whose three-year term ended on May 1. This appointment fills the membership of the board. Mayor Nichols recently naming Elton Wadsworth as its chairman. Mr. Pinanski is a graduate of Harvard College.

RADIO TONIGHT

Tomorrow's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 8

Evening Features

FOR FRIDAY, JUNE 25

EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (250 Meters)

4 p. m.—Dinner program, 3:35—Baseball scores, 6:30—Artificial Orchestra, 6:30—Vee Lawhorne's Band, 7:15—"Jimmie" Mulligan and plane selections, "The Day" in France, 8:05—Lives and meat report, 8:15—Kiddies Club, 8:30—Sam Blues and his orchestra, 8:45—"Memories of New England," 9:00—"The Merchant of Venice" was features of the program at the graduating exercises of Washington Allston Intermediate School this morning. Arthur A. Lincoln, the master, addressed the students briefly and presented the diplomas.

There will be a general exodus of teachers and pupils from Boston tomorrow. Many of them left today, going to seashore, mountains or country, to Europe or on travel trips to different parts of the United States. Many are planning to take summer college courses.

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Wednesday Evening Features

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)

4:30 p. m.—Pipes organ recital, from Peabody Methodist Church, arranged by Dr. A. Dunslett, presenting leading concert singers.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—Dinner concert by the Gilles Everglade Club Orchestra, 6:30—"The Merchant of Venice" was features of the program at the graduating exercises of Washington Allston Intermediate School this morning. Arthur A. Lincoln, the master, addressed the students briefly and presented the diplomas.

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Wednesday Evening Features

WEAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (461 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner concert, 6:30—baseball game, 7:30—Address, current motor topics, auto tours and road conditions, 8:00—Studio program, 9:00—Paul Stevens' College of Agriculture, 9:30—Anglo-Persians.

WCAE, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—Pipes organ recital, by Bernice Riggs, Winger's Entertainers, by Mrs. J. Belanger, Soloist, 6:30—Address, current motor topics, auto tours and road conditions, 8:00—Studio program, 9:00—Paul Stevens' College of Agriculture, 9:30—Anglo-Persians.

WGCR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—Dinner concert by Bernice Riggs, Winger's Entertainers, by Mrs. J. Belanger, Soloist, 6:30—Address, current motor topics, auto tours and road conditions, 8:00—Studio program, 9:00—Paul Stevens' College of Agriculture, 9:30—Anglo-Persians.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Pipes organ recital, from Peabody Methodist Church, arranged by Dr. A. Dunslett, presenting leading concert singers.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRAT HAD FUND OF \$10,000

W. B. Wilson Testifies in Senate Inquiry—Tells of Federal Post Offer

WASHINGTON, June 25.—W. B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor under President Wilson, and the Democratic nominee for United States Senator in Pennsylvania, acknowledged to the Senate campaign fund investigating committee that he had been offered an important appointment by the national Republican Administration, which would have resulted in his withdrawal from the senatorial election contest.

Mr. Wilson spoke of the proffer reluctantly. He gave the information in response to queries from Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, who broached the subject, by inquiring if an effort had been made to get him out of the race.

"There has not been any such effort that I know of," the witness replied.

"Were you not offered an appointment by the present Republican Administration to the newly created railroad labor mediation board?" Mr. La Follette continued.

Admits Receiving Offer

Mr. Wilson admitted receiving the offer, stating that he spoke of it only because he was under oath and he was required to answer.

"The writer was presented to me in confidence and this is the first time I have discussed it," he said, and added that the offer had been made since his nomination.

The post that it was thus revealed had been offered to Mr. Wilson was set up when Congress enacted the Watson-Parker Railroad Labor Mediation Act. The law replaced the Railroad Labor Board and was adopted at the earnest solicitation of both railroad executives and railroad employees. Appointments to the mediation board are for six years with a salary of \$12,000 per annum.

Secrets Withheld

Mr. Wilson asked the committee to excuse him from answering questions on the source of the offer. He stated it had come to him verbally with a request for confidence and he desired not to speak of that phase of the matter. The committee acceded to his request.

The witness stated that his personal expenses during the nomination campaign had amounted to \$33,811. A campaign committee that had sponsored a ticket he was associated with, he declared had spent approximately \$10,000. No other funds had been expended during the race.

MORE HELP PROMISED TO BRITISH MINERS

By Special Cable

LONDON, June 25.—At the closing sitting of the committee of the Miners International Federation, reports on increased coal production in the Ruhr and Upper Silesia were considered. They indicated that the efforts of the German and Polish owners were directed to capturing the European markets, rather than to the sale of coal direct for English use. No question of an international strike arose, as A. J. Cook had suggested, and even on the question of an embargo on coal intended for England, only a guarded promise was given by the continental leaders to do what was possible.

An effort to increase the financial help for the British miners was definitely promised, however, on the ground that the movement to extend British mining hours will not only destroy the possibility of a shorter working day on the Continent, but make it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to maintain existing standards.

ESQUIMAUT, BUDDOCK OPENING

VICTORIA, B. C., June 15 (Special Correspondence).—Opening of the new Esquimaut drydock outside this city, the largest dock of its kind in the British Empire, has been set for the third week in August. Engineers in charge announced final work on the dock project which was started five years ago, is being completed now with the installation of the gigantic caissons, which will form the outer gates of the dock. By opening the dock will be able to handle the largest ships afloat in its large basin of two moderate-sized docks at once. With the opening of the dock a great part of the ship-repairing business at present done in the Orient will be transferred to this coast. Many Canadian ships depend upon Hong Kong drydocks now because of lack of facilities here.

EXTEND RELIGIOUS TEACHING

PORLAND, Ore., June 16 (Special Correspondence).—Schools of weekday religious education, which have served about 200 boys and girls during the past year, will be extended to accommodate an enrollment of at least 4,000 next year, it was announced at the annual meeting of the Portland Council of Churches and Portland Council of Religious Education. A class of 17 was graduated from one of the weekday schools at this meeting.

MEMORIAL LAND ACQUIRED

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14 (Staff Correspondence).—With the purchase of the last parcel of land of the proposed site of the San Francisco War Memorial, the final obstacle to building operations is removed. The city has completed arrangements to acquire ownership of this property on a compromise price. The total available \$2,000,000 for construction work. The Memorial will include a museum building, headquarters for the American Legion, and an opera house.

SALEM SCHOOLS SHOW GAINS

SALINAS, Ore., June 16 (Special Correspondent).—Enrollment in the public schools of Salem has increased from 3,381 in 1918 to 4,822 in 1926, a gain of 42 per cent. In the last five years the enrollment has gained 23 per cent while last year showed an increase of 3½ per cent over the previous year.

LIBRARIANS TO HEAR PROF. R. E. ROGERS

Sessions of Massachusetts Club to Open in Plymouth

Prof. Robert E. Rogers of Massachusetts Institute of Technology is to give the opening address at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club in the Hotel Pilgrim, Plymouth, this evening. His subject will be "The Challenge of Modern Literature."

Sessions will continue tomorrow morning with "Reflections on the Winnetka Graded Book List," by Miss Alice M. Jordan, supervisor of work with children at the Boston Public Library and a talk on library work with school children by Miss Mabel F. McCarnes, librarian of the Peddie School, Hightstown, N. J., and instructor in school library work at Columbia University. William E. Foster, librarian of Providence Public Library, is to speak on "Four Men of '76."

In the afternoon the annual business meeting will be held followed by a talk on useful reference books of the last two years, to be given by Frank H. Chase of the Boston Public Library.

Dr. H. L. Koopman, librarian of Brown University, is to give some memories of Sam Walter Foss, a poet-librarian, at the evening session, and the memorial book plate to be presented to the club by the House by the Side of the Road in Somerville, will be on exhibition. Mr. Koopman will be followed by Joseph C. Lincoln, author of Cape Cod stories, who is to talk on "The Flavor of Cape Cod."

LAW CODIFYING AT HAGUE ASKED

Third Conference Purposed in Resolution Indorsed by House Committee

From Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The resolution introduced in the House by George H. Tinkham (R.), representative from Massachusetts, requesting President Coolidge to call a third Hague conference for the codification of international law has been approved by the Foreign Affairs Committee. At the same time a letter from Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, recommending participation in such a conference was made public.

The resolution would call for a restatement of the established fundamentals of international law; the formulation and agreement upon amendments and additions if any, to the rules of international law shown to be necessary or useful; an endeavor to obtain general agreement on rules which have been in dispute and consideration of subjects not now adequately regulated by international law.

Approved by Mr. Kellogg

About a year ago the Netherlands Government approached the State Department regarding the position of the United States as to a Third Peace Conference at the Hague, particularly in view of the codification of the international law of peace.

Mr. Kellogg gave his approval with the following conditions:

"That all interested states, whether or not members of the League of Nations, should have first opportunity to participate."

"That a full account should be taken of the preliminary work of jurists in the western hemisphere as well as those in Europe."

"That the conference should be called at such time as the projects have been suitably prepared and the preliminary work of the Pan-American jurists is available for consideration."

Appropriation Advised

Mr. Kellogg, in a recent letter to the House committee, said:

"I consider it highly desirable that this Government should co-operate in an earnest endeavor to bring about a codification of international law. While I am not at the moment prepared to say that the time is propitious for an international conference, I think that if Congress is favorably disposed toward participation by the United States in such a conference, it might well make an appropriation which would enable this Government to send representatives to a conference whenever an invitation to attend is received."

It was made clear by Mr. Kellogg that this was nothing more than an exchange of views. President Coolidge has several times expressed a desire to see the codification of international laws undertaken.

OREGON COLLEGES ELECT NEW HEADS

Three Institutions Change Presidents

SALEM, Ore., June 16 (Special Correspondence)—Four institutions of higher education in Oregon will have new presidents within a few weeks during the fall. A new functionary without the president for more than a year, the University of Oregon will have as its new president Dr. Addison Bennett Hall, of Madison, Wis., professor of international law at the University of Wisconsin. He succeeds the late Dr. Prince L. Campbell.

Dr. D. T. Gregory, president of Shenandoah Institute, Dayton, Va., and a former Pennsylvania educator, has been selected by the trustees of Philmont College to succeed Dr. H. Dixon Bougher, A. B., who was not re-elected by the trustees at their annual meeting. He has served for four years. Philmont College is a United Brethren institution.

Dr. E. C. Hickman has resigned as president of the Kimball College of Theology, Salem, the only Methodist seminary in the Northwest, after nearly six years of service. His successor has not yet been named.

J. A. Churchill, former State Superintendent of Public Instruction, becomes president of the new Southern Oregon Normal School at Ashland, beginning his duties with the summer session.

Symbolic Emblems in Beads on Tanned Skin to Cement International Ties



Reading Left to Right, These Members of the Weymouth (Mass.) Camp Fire Girls Are as Follows: Edwinia Conway, Barbara Libby, Marguerite Alexander, Marian Martin, Ida Adams, Mrs. Emma A. Conway (Assistant Guardian), Marian Harvey, Barbara Pray, Grace Little, Helen Wentworth.

CAMP FIRE GIRLS PLAN NOVEL GIFT

Indian Bead Work to Sisters in Weymouth, England

Will Enable Important Expansion, Salary Increases, and Special Research, Dr. Lowell Tells Alumni—Class of '01 at 25th Reunion Adds \$150,000

Greetings from Camp Fire Girls of Weymouth, Mass., to Camp Fire Girls of Weymouth, Eng., will be presented to the Mayor of the latter place at special exercises to be held in the Massachusetts town July 5. This is to take the form of a skin embroidered with emblems of the order done by the girls in beadwork, distinctive medium of art expression among the American Indians.

At the top of the skin are the crossed flags of the United States and England. In the center is a high mountain typifying the ideals of the organization. On the topmost peak is a flaming torch reaching high as the stars. The seven stars represent points of the Camp Fire Law. "Soek, Beauty, Give Service, Pursue Knowledge, Be Trustworthy, Hold on to Health, Glorify Work, Be Happy."

On one side of the foot of the mountain is the heart, representing Mother England. On the other side is a pine tree, typifying the United States. Underneath are the dates when the first Camp Fires were established in the United States in 1912, in England in 1913. Halfway up the mountain are two camp fire flasks, showing how the members are climbing, ever striving to reach the peak, the same stars over all, and hand-in-hand, grasp the torch to "pass it on, undimmed, to others." Around the mountain are nine "Whooley" triangles, on which are the symbols of the nine Weymouth Camp Fire groups joined by the three links—"Work, Health, Love."

The skin is the gift of Barbara Pray. Members of the different groups are embroidering it. The presentation is to be made by Freda Bryant, accompanied by 10 girls in ceremonial costume, while from 50 to 75 others in the service costume of the order will be present. Exercises are to be at Mount Vernon House, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Allan C. Emery, with Mrs. Frank M. Bryant chairman in charge.

PUBLICITY MEN ELECT OFFICERS

Slate Unchanged With C. K. Woodbridge, New York, as President

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 25 (Special)—At the final business session of the International Advertising Association, the slate prepared by the nominating committee went through unchanged, with C. K. Woodbridge of New York its elected president.

Francis H. Sisson, another well-known New York City banker, was elected treasurer, and Laura Stewart, of Philadelphia, former president of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, as the organization's secretary.

The only unit, the only end, in education is the student," he said. "All courses of instruction, all examinations, degrees, and the whole machinery of discipline and teaching should have this sole object—his moral, mental and physical development. That is obvious; indeed, it is so self-evident that hardly seems worth stating; and yet with the desire to make the largest possible use of all possible fields, and the utmost freedom of choice of courses to the student, he himself tended to be lost from sight in the maze by which he was surrounded."

"The other principle is that all true education, certainly of college or university grade, is self-education. No one can be educated against his will, or indeed, without his active volition; and hence the college must rest upon the foundation of desire for intellectual achievement on the part of the students themselves.

To stimulate that desire, to aid in its satisfaction, and thereby to carry out the true principles by which we have been guided, are the reasons for our adoption of the system of general examination and tutors in the several fields."

MASONRY ACTIVE IN IOWA

DES MOINES, Ia. (Special Correspondence)—With the recent laying of the corner stone by officers of the Grand Lodge of Iowa Masonry, upon which is to be built the new \$1,000,000 home of Des Moines Consistory, No. 3, another extensive building program is set on foot here by the fraternity. Within two blocks Ga-Za-Zig, Temple of the Mystic Shrine has a building to cost \$1,300,000 well under way.

"EL" LINE CONTINUANCE ASKED

John F. Dowd, member of the Boston City Council from Ward 8, Roxbury, remonstrated by letter yesterday addressed to Edward Dana, general manager of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, against the proposed abandonment of the 6-cent fare car line between Eustis Street and Ruggles Street, in Roxbury. Mr. Dowd said: "I am of the opinion that this line is a paying one and its operation should be continued."

SALEM SCHOOLS SHOW GAINS

SALINAS, Ore., June 16 (Special Correspondent)—Enrollment in the public schools of Salem has increased from 3,381 in 1918 to 4,822 in 1926, a gain of 42 per cent. In the last five years the enrollment has gained 23 per cent while last year showed an increase of 3½ per cent over the previous year.

MEMORIAL LAND ACQUIRED

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14 (Staff Correspondence)—With the purchase of the last parcel of land of the proposed site of the San Francisco War Memorial, the final obstacle to building operations is removed. The city has completed arrangements to acquire ownership of this property on a compromise price. The total available \$2,000,000 for construction work.

The Memorial will include a museum building, headquarters for the American Legion, and an opera house.

REUNION AT HINGHAM DRAWS FAMILY OF 200

Old Blockhouse Homestead Opened to Tower Clans

HINGHAM, Mass., June 25 (Special)—More than 200 members of the Tower family gathered this noon at the parish house of the First Parish Church, for one of the largest reunions they have ever held.

Following the dinner there was a registration and acquaintance meeting, and a picture was taken of the entire group.

Following the dinner there was a musical in the Parish House, after which the Tower Genealogical Society conducted its annual meeting, including the election of officers.

A. Owlsley Stanley, former United States Senator from Kentucky, will be the chief national speaker, and the affair is designed primarily to be dedicated to David I. Walsh, upon whose shoulders it is recognized that the chief Democratic burden in 1926 will fall.

No definite or semi-official announcement has come from Democratic headquarters as to candidates for governor, Lieutenant-governor, or many of the important constitutional offices.

It is expected that there will be few important contests for the higher offices in the Democratic primaries, and political observers advance this as one reason why a gubernatorial campaign has not been launched.

The present inhabitant of the house is John Iwold Tower, direct descendant of the first Tower to settle in Hingham, 291 years ago.

The house is typical of its period, neat but unpretentious in design. Its second floor rooms have sloping ceilings and no dormers. It bears its years lightly, standing serene and stately beneath the old trees on the lawn.

Program arrangements and hotel reservations for the reunion have been in charge of Mrs. Alice Tower Cross of Hingham Center.

APPEAL TO SAVE TREES IS MADE

Dependency of Society on Forests Shown at Industrial Democracy Meet

DEAN POUND CALLS CITY LAWLESS FOR PROHIBITING FORUM MEETINGS

APPEAL IS MADE FOR FREESPEECH

ACROSS THE STARS

FOREST PARK, Pa., June 25 (Special)—Social welfare in the United States demands greater attention to the preservation of a good forest system, Edward A. Richards, forestry expert, declared at the opening session of the annual conference of the League for Industrial Democracy at Camp Tamiment here.

"Our industries are directly or indirectly dependent on the products of the forest," he said. "Coal could not be mined without mine timbers; railroads could not be built without wooden ties; lumber is necessary for the farm; books, newspapers, magazines are directly dependent on forests."

Joseph B. Ely of Westfield has been discussed in political circles as a possible candidate for Governor, and while he may yet run strong opinion inclines to the view that some candidate who can poll a large vote in Boston is required. Eugene F. Tuck of Winchester, a veteran Bryan Democrat, two weeks ago began the circulation of nomination papers for Col. William A. Gaston, and, while these particular papers may have little bearing on his campaign, many believe that Colonel Gaston will head the state ticket.

A. Owlsley Stanley, former United States Senator from Kentucky, will be the chief national speaker, and the affair is designed primarily to be dedicated to David I. Walsh, upon whose shoulders it is recognized that the chief Democratic

Women Trade Unionists to Ask Better Conditions

Convention of National League Will Stress Need for Laws to Protect Women Workers

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, June 25—Important legislation in the interest of women workers will be stressed at the biennial convention of the National Women's Trade Union League to be held in Kansas City, Mo., during the week of June 28—July 3, point being given to it this year because of the recent opposition of the National Women's Party to such legislation.

The industries and occupations represented at the convention cover a wide scope. As it is pointed out at the headquarters here, "the delegates will be representative of women who make the cloth that goes into our clothing and the equipment of our homes; who help to make our garments, from faintest lingerie to heaviest overcoats; who trim our hats and stitch our shoes and gloves, who operate our telephones, who print and bind our books, magazines, and newspapers; who perform various services, who make the money we spend, who staff our offices, who teach our schools—in fact, who work to provide necessities, comforts, and luxuries."

Improved Conditions Desired

For all these women, improved conditions are desired—good wages, reasonable hours and favorable working conditions. The trade-union organization is viewed by the women who will attend this convention as the most effective instrument for attaining such ends, for obtaining good labor laws and square deal in industry, all around. They have seen what the men have gained through their organizations and are taking the same path.

A one-day institute on organization has been planned by the officers of the National Women's Trade Union League for the discussion of problems of the trade union organizer. Many of the delegates are experienced organizers, some of them trained by the league through its training school for active workers in the labor movement.

Other topics of discussion in the convention will be the means of improving the standards of labor laws for women, especially the proposals pending for enactment of eight-hour laws or laws for a 48-hour week in lieu of existing laws, which provide a 54, 60 or 70-hour week.

Laws Necessary

Because the industries employing women are the lowest paid and have the longest hours, laws are necessary to supplement the union's efforts to bring labor standards for women up to an equal plane with those that have already been established for men.

The National Women's Trade Union League was a pioneer in this country in workers' education, and this subject will be thoroughly discussed.

The delegates will come from local leagues, from national and international trade unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, from state federations and from city central labor bodies. Geographically, they will represent all parts of the country.

Platform of the League

The platform of the National Women's Trade Union League is: (1) Organization of all workers into trade unions; (2) equal pay for equal work, regardless of sex or race; (3) eight-hour day and 44-hour week; (4) an American standard of living; (5) full citizenship for women; (6) the outlawry of war; and (7) closer affiliation of women workers of all countries.

The officers and their affiliations are: Mrs. Raymond Robins, of Chicago, honorary president, for many years president of the league, and one of the leaders in the women's labor movement in the United States; Mrs. Maud Swartz, of New York, president, a printer, who besides being president of the league, acts as compensation adviser to women injured in industry, helping them to establish their claims before the Workmen's Compensation Commission of New York State; Miss Rose Schneiderman, of New York, vice-president, a cap-maker, and an organizer for her union and the New York Women's Trade Union League, a leader in the movement to secure better working conditions, especially for women in the sewing trades.

Miss Christman Is Secretary

Miss Elizabeth Christman of Chicago, secretary-treasurer, is a glove maker by trade, and assisted in the organization of her union, during the World War was chief of women field representatives for the United States War Labor Board; Miss Agnes Nestor of Chicago, member of executive board, a glove maker by trade and an officer of the International Glove Workers' Union, served on many state and federal commissions for industrial surveys, and during the World War was a member of the women's committee of the Council for National Defense; leader of the movement in Illinois for an 8-hour day for women.

Miss Matilda Lindsay of Washington, D. C., member of the executive board, member of the Women's Union of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, where she was employed for nine years, now assistant director of the Bon Maw Summer School for Women Workers; Mrs. Julia O'Connor Parker of Boston, Mass., member of the executive board, employed as a telephone operator from the time she was 17, assisted in the organization of the first telephone operators' union in the United States, is president of the telephone operators' department of

the scenery when suddenly, on rounding a sharp turn in the road, they came upon a flock of blue geese. They were headed by a stately white gander who at once assumed a belligerent attitude as protector of the flock.

Spreading his wings he faced the advancing car unflinchingly. The driver out of admiration of this display of courage stopped his car, but the gander maintained his position until the nine members of his flock had one by one crossed the road to safety. Then he lowered his wings and uttered some words, uttering words of goose talk,—perhaps thanks.

LABOR CHIEF VIEWS TRADE ON UPGRADE

William Green Commends Peaceful Conditions

CINCINNATI, June 25 (AP)—Labor in this country is in a healthy condition, and no labor troubles of consequence are in progress, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, declared on his arrival here to participate in the quarterly meeting of the executive council of the federation.

"I am pleased with the non-existence of large strikes," he asserted. "And feel that industry is on the upgrade. There has been a slackening up in the bituminous coal, shoe and pottery lines, but I look for them to improve. Most of the existing trouble is due to the stimulation caused by the war, but this condition rapidly is being adjusted."

Mr. Green said that so far as he knew, only routine matters and possibly labor differences of minor importance in various sections of the country would be discussed at the present conference.

Eight vice-presidents and the president, secretary and treasurer of the federation constitute the executive council. Their sessions are closed to the public.



Special from Monitor Bureau

A STRIKE is generally supposed to be synonymous with unbridled passions, but here are a few instances to show that this is not always the case.

The wife of a prominent South Wales mine-owner passed away during the recent general strike, and the next day Lord Bledisloe received the following telegram: "A mass meeting of miners held today at the Norgard Colliery passed the following resolution: 'That this meeting of miners expresses its sincere condolence with your lordship in your sad bereavement. Personal condolence also expressed.'

In the railway strike of 1920 a number of horses at one of the London termini were left without food or water for 24 hours, and during the strike this year rumor got busy with a story that the same thing had happened again. Thereupon the railway company radiocast a special denial. The truth was that the strikers had made special arrangements to see that the animals did not suffer and they did not miss a single meal.

Pit ponies were brought up to the surface at the commencement of the coal strike, many of them seeing the light of day for the first time since the strike of 1919. In one Midland colliery, where pit pony races were arranged, a mine owner helped the men to erect a temporary grandstand.

At Plymouth an Association football match between strikers and police was played on the Saturday afternoon following the outbreak of the general strike. The wife of the chief constable kicked off and several thousand spectators watched the game. The strikers won 2 to 1.

In Lancashire town where there was some hooliganism, the strikers placed themselves at the disposal of the police for the maintenance of order.

In Lincoln, a cathedral town and an important engineering center, a number of Labor supporters on strike joined the special constables and performed their duties under the direction of the civil authorities.

At Paddington the special constables, when they went off duty, invited the strikers who were on picket duty at the various depots to tea. From several places sing-songs and concerts, to which "specials" and "strikers" contributed jointly, were reported.

Lynchburg, Va.
Special Correspondence
A PROFESSOR from one of the state universities and his wife were touring in the western part of Virginia. They drove leisurely along the countryside enjoying

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Heavy double threaded Turkish Towels, size 20x40. White only.
Mail orders filled.

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TARIFF BOARD MEMBERS NAMED

President Sends Two Appointments to Senate—Protests Are Expected

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, June 24—President Coolidge has sent to the Senate the names of E. B. Brossard of Utah and Sherman J. Lowell of New York, as members of the Tariff Commission.

The former has been serving under a recess appointment and much criticism of the appointment has been brought out during the tariff commission hearings, especially because of his alleged connection with interests of Red Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah. In a letter written by W. S. Culbertson, former member of the Tariff Commission, after he had been appointed Minister to Rumania, it was charged that Mr. Brossard had been named by the President because of services for the sugar lobby. He had been recommended to the President by Senator Smoot and by W. M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture.

The nomination of Mr. Brossard was referred to the Finance Committee, of which Senator Smoot is chairman. Joseph T. Robinson (D.), Senator from Arkansas, wants him brought before the Tariff Commission investigating committee before he is confirmed. W. H. King, Democratic Senator from Utah, also opposes the Brossard appointment.

It is pointed out, however, that if the Democrats and Progressives succeed in preventing confirmation at this session of Congress, the President can again give him a recess appointment and thus continue him in office.

Presentation of the name of Mr. Lowell was a surprise. He is a member of the National Grange, was formerly Grand Master, and the Grange has not been favorably impressed with some aspects of the Tariff Commission.

Farmers in general have balked at anything connected with the tariff, since it has been made an issue in connection with the farm situation. Mr. Lowell was appointed to succeed A. H. Baldwin, recently resigned. Efforts will be made to prevent action on both names until further consideration can be had.

CATHOLIC FESTIVAL CEREMONIES CLOSE

Pageant of Nations Presented Before Multitudes

By the Associated Press

MUNDELEIN, Ill., June 25—A first century scene overlaid with pomp, wealth and splendor of the twentieth century Roman Catholic Church was presented in the climactic ceremonies of the twenty-eighth international Eucharistic Congress.

More than 700,000 people gathered on the shores of St. Mary's Lake to worship at solemn pontifical high mass celebrated by Cardinal Bonzano, the papal legate, and to see the Eucharistic procession which concluded the great ecclesiastical festival.

Four days of pageantry and throngs were overwhelmed by the multitudes which assembled at St. Mary-of-the-Lake Seminary. The procession, more than three miles long, began at the huge outdoor amphitheater soon after noon and wound slowly through carpeted sea of humanity in a four-mile course about the seminary grounds.

Five minutes before the appointed hour, scores of mitered prelates in vestments of white and gold took seats to the right and left of the sanctuary. The cardinals, each attended by lay guards of honor in military uniforms of red and black, filed in. Behind Cardinal Bonzano, the last in the procession, were more than 100 bishops in purple robes followed by several hundred priests

GARRISONS ARE STRENGTHENED
MANAGUA, Nicaragua, June 25 (AP)—The Nicaraguan Government is strengthening its garrisons at Chinandega and Corinto against a possible revolutionary attack near the Gulf of Fonseca.

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ITALY SUPPORTS BRITISH PLAN

(Continued from Page 1)
connection between Eritrea and Italian Somaliland.

The report of the Tana mission was recently published in Cairo, but its contents have apparently escaped notice. The report declares that at a cost of about £2,500,000, Lake Tana can be transformed into a reservoir which will give Egypt in the first four months of the year when water is urgently needed for cotton cultivation, some 2,400,000,000 cubic feet of water—an amount nearly equal to the present contents of the Aswan dam." In other words, the amount of water available for Egypt at the time when the Nile would be approximately dried up.

And it is claimed that this effect could be produced without appreciably raising the level of Lake Tana. By raising the level of the lake two meters, another 8,000,000,000 cubic feet could be stored, and this, allowing for losses en route, would represent a further 5,000,000,000 cubic feet of water for Egypt and the Sudan.

\$1,000,000 for Motor Road

In addition to the actual cost of the works, a further £1,000,000 would be required for a motor road on which to bring up supplies and material from the Sudan. If a railway were built instead of a road, the additional cost would be about £2,500,000 sterling.

According to the report of the mission, Lake Tana is about 8000 feet above sea level, and has an area of about 800 square miles, with a "catchment" area of more than five times that amount. Rainfall usually begins at the end of May. They are at first local, but after the middle of June it rains almost every day until October. The mornings are generally fine, then it rains from 2 to 4 o'clock, after which it is usually fine till sunset. There is often more rain in the early part of the night. The rains are essentially non-torrential in marked contrast to the storms often accompanied by violent winds which prevail in the Sudan not far away at a much lower level.

In November, when the dry season begins, the weather gets quite cold and there is often frost and frozen water away from the lake, the water of which is unusually warm—due perhaps to the fact that some hot springs issue in it below the surface, there being a number of such springs in the vicinity. From November till the following May, the rainfall is very scanty.

Remarkable Phenomenon

A peculiar feature of the district is what the Mission calls a "dust-haze." The color is steel gray below, shading into red above, then to yellow until it finally merges into the tint of the sky. Of this the report says, "It seems improbable that winds raise the dust, but possibly the explanation, like that of some of the windless but hazy days of Egypt, is to be sought in an electrical effect." This remarkable phenomenon shows best opposite the sun, but it can be seen for at least three-quarters of the circle.

At the southernmost point of the outer edge of Lake Tana is covered by marshes in which the papyrus plants predominate. The stems of these plants are used by the native Abyssinians to make rafts—called Tankas—which, however, get waterlogged after about six weeks' use. The mission considers that the proposed "regulator" will have the effect of reducing the extent of these marshes and thereby increase the area of land available for cultivation.

Between the high and low water levels in one part of the lake there is a tract of land covered with grass consisting of "coarse stems which float when the water is high enough, making a treacherous surface which, although solid in appearance, may cover a depth of water of anything up to half a meter" in which the cattle stand and graze."

Depth of Lake

The mission could obtain no direct evidence of the depth of the lake. The report states, however, that the water is "dull green in color and always has a distinct greenish brown turbidity due to clay associated with microscopic swimming plants." To this plant is apparently due a remarkable white belt which appears on the shore of the lake as water falls when the rainy season is over. "After the flood," the report says, "the first trace of the belt was noticed on Oct. 8 as a gelatinous coating to the rocks with a milky feel."

A fortnight later the lake had fallen enough to allow the upper margin of the belt to dry and it appeared as a conspicuous white band just above the level of the water. As the lake fell, the width of the belt increased. The top of the belt follows a most definite line and "even little knobs of rock a few centimeters across happen to project above the limit, are left free of the white deposit."

Weed Holds Up Level

Another strange vegetable growth is the "cataract weed," which flourishes only in the rapids, the ordinary reaches of the river being quite free from the growth. The cataract weed is found "only on rock and never on mud," and derives its nutriment "almost entirely from the water flowing around it." Before the flood there is not a trace of the weed to be seen anywhere, but in the flood sea-

son "it forms mats that are pressed against the rocks by the velocity of the waters." So luxuriantly does the cataract weed flourish that "the sills of the cataracts may be regarded as having been raised" by the thick growth of the plant. This has a considerable effect in holding up the level of the waters in the lake.

The outlet of Lake Tana is guarded by a number of islets with narrow passages between them. In addition there is the upper reef—a bank of solidified lava which the report describes as "well-defined reef generally less than 50 meters wide and 5 or 6 meters above the surrounding country." The height of the reef decreases as it is followed northward and water from the lake passes over low places in it, forming six distinct cataracts.

The report adds, "The upper reef is to be regarded as a natural dam which holds up the waters of the lake, in fact it might be said to have been designed by Providence to facilitate the utilization of the water of the lake for the benefit of cultivators in the Sudan and Egypt without need to interfere with the amenities of people living around the lake."

The local Abyssinians are mostly uneducated, though a proportion of them can read and write the native Amharic. They are fond of music and avoid the discord so beloved of most African races. They play a kind of primitive hockey with a ball made of plaited leather. For money, they have only the Maria Theresa silver dollar, an Austrian coin of about the dimension of a British 5s. piece.

This fact may prove a difficult problem in connection with the payment of wages to the workers engaged in constructing the regulator, for the local inhabitants view any other coin with suspicion. There is no small change, but such things as scent, spices, soap, needles, razor, looking-glasses and even large empty bottles may be traded in exchange for small articles of local produce. An ounce of cloves, for example, may buy either four fowls or 20 eggs.

One result of the mission's labors is likely to be an alteration in the spelling of Lake Tana as it appears in most maps. Hitherto the name has usually been spelled Tsana, but the mission found that when they called it "Tsana" no one understood what they meant. The confusion has arisen from the different values given to the letter 't' in different parts of Abyssinia—words that are spoken with an ordinary 't' in one part being all pronounced with a 'ts' in another region."

CANADA REPORTS ON COAL SUPPLY

Dominion Seeks Independence From Foreign Fuel

Ottawa, Ont., June 25 (AP)—Canada is seeking so far as possible to make itself independent of foreign sources for the supply of domestic fuel. A special committee has submitted a report on the coal situation to the House of Commons, recommending that legislation be passed to encourage the production of domestic coal from Canadian coal and to develop the coal resources and transportation facilities of the Dominion.

One recommendation is that the present duty of 50 cents per ton imposed on bituminous slack coal be reduced to apply to anthracite coal, known to the trade as "buckwheat and pea." Another recommendation is that the Government withdraw exemption from duty on foreign coal used for bunkering ocean-going ships.

Development of the Alberta coal fields is recommended, the report suggesting that trial shipments be made by rail and the lake in order to determine the possibility of moving Alberta coal in large volume with modern loading and unloading facilities. In this connection it was advised that the railway commission ascertain the cost of carrying coal from the Alberta mines to Port Arthur and Fort William.

Other recommendations were: That the Government consider the question of granting assistance to encourage enlargement of the maritime coal market; that the Dominion fuel board be encouraged to continue and enlarge its work; that the harbor commissions of Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton be asked to co-operate in arranging better coal handling facilities at their ports; that the Canadian National Railway investigate the possibility of materially increasing the average freight train load.

FORCED WAR DRILL OPPOSED

Portland, Ore., June 16 (Special Correspondence)—Compulsory military training in high schools and colleges was vigorously protested by the Oregon yearly meeting of the Friends Church, in its thirty-fourth annual session at Newberg. Military training was declared to foster a spirit inimical to the peace of the world.

Third place, carrying a prize of \$500, was won by Thomas Francis Kelly of Harvard.

(Continued from Page 1)

and on a much better scale than the poor miners receive."

He defended the sending of funds to help the miners, comparing it with the sending of missionary funds for religious purposes to China and India. The Russians, he asserted, were animated by honorable, Christian motives in sending money to help the miners, their wives and children.

The Laborites became turbulent during a speech by Sir Austin Chamberlain in which he discussed the question of Russian gold being sent to the Laborites.

He said that he could not see any difference between money being sent directly by the Soviet Government and money collected by communism from duty on foreign coal remitted in breach of, or by special exceptions to, the Soviet law regarding the export of funds.

Deputy Speaker Intervenes

Those in the Laborite back benches frequently interrupted with such cries as "starving miners." The deputy Speaker intervened several

FORDHAM MAN WINNER IN COLLEGE ORATORY

Los Angeles, June 25 (AP)—Charles Murphy of Fordham University, New York City, talked his way to first place in the national finals of the second national intercollegiate oratorical contest on the Constitution, held in Board Auditorium here.

Mr. Murphy's subject was "The Constitution." Through winning first honors, he will receive a prize of \$2000 offered by the Better America Federation of California.

Second place went to Elsworth Meyers of Pomona College, California. He received a cash award of \$1000.

Third place, carrying a prize of \$500, was won by Thomas Francis Kelly of Harvard.

Corsets—Lingerie—Hosiery

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Household Arts, Crafts and Decoration

Economical Home Canning

HERE are a great many homes throughout the country in which canning in larger quantities than usual would materially help stretch the family income. In connection with some of these homes is a garden or orchard with surplus going to waste. Other women have neighbors who are glad to sell extra produce from their places rather than let it be wasted. The farmer, huckster or fruit-and-vegetable market, has a good fresh supply of some commodity that is especially abundant and inexpensive. Canning at home does not pay, however, unless fresh, fine, sound produce can be secured within a few hours of its picking, and for nothing or at a bargain in price.

In many households, the home-made canner, consisting of a wash boiler, a new garbage pail or other large tin pail with a close-fitting cover and a rack that will hold the jars at least $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch from the bottom of the container, is successfully used. The hot-water commercial canners are light and convenient and constructed usually for outdoor canning. They may be set up in the garden or orchard or near the water supply, wherever is most convenient. These have sterilizing vat, lifting trays, firebox and smoke pipe in one piece. The only advantages they offer over the homemade device is in their having all the necessary equipment for operation, and the fact that they may be used outdoors where such work seems much less like drudgery than when done between four walls.

Types of Canners

The water-seal outfit differs from the hot-water type in that the cover of the former is so constructed that a seal of water holds it down tight so the steam in the space above the cans is held under slight pressure. This causes a temperature slightly higher than for boiling, so the time required for sterilizing the contents of the jars is slightly reduced. Even the veriest amateur cannot help being successful with this canner if she will follow the directions that come with it. It is especially desirable for canning meats and vegetables like corn, pumpkin and the like that require high temperatures for sterilization.

In the steam-pressure canners, the jars do not sit in the water as in the hot-water outfit but on a tray or crate above the water line, and the sterilizing is done by a steam that is kept under pressure. It is very easy to regulate such an outfit, equipped as it is with a steam-tight sterilizer, lifting crate, thermometer or pressure gauge, safety valve and pet cock.

The aluminum pressure cookers are combination outfits for general cooking purposes that may be used as canners during the canning season and as cookers all the rest of the year. As a type, they are very economical to heat, light in weight, will carry as high as 30 pounds steam pressure and are very easy to regulate as their equipment is much like that of the steam-pressure canner. A high-grade aluminum pressure cooker is a big economy in a household where fuel is high and a considerable amount of food must be prepared. Sterilization in such an outfit requires about 1-3 the time required by the hot-water canner. With even a small-size outfit of this type, one may can as quickly as with a large hot-water canner, and during the rest of the year save substantially in fuel to pay for the labor saved, besides conserving hours of time in the preparation of meals because foods cook so much more quickly and cannot burn.

Using the Oven
The chief objection to the hot-water canner is filling and emptying the vat. If one has running water and a hose long enough to reach to the bottom of the canner these objections may be overcome quite easily. When the canner is to be emptied, place the hose in position, turn on the faucet so that a current of water will run into the vat, then remove the hose from the faucet without turning off the water and drop the end of the hose quickly into the sink. The water in the canning outfit will siphon into the sink as long as the end of the hose is lower than the bottom of the canner and the other end is in the vat.

For canning small amounts of ber-

ries, cherries and other small fruits the oven may be used. Prepare the fruit and pack it lightly into the sterilized jars. Put on the covers, but do not tighten them, and set the jars in the oven. When all are ready, light the fire. The juices from the fruit cook and boil up from beneath.

When the fruit is done, have ready a light syrup and pour it boiling over the fruit slightly to overflow each jar, and seal. Some experts fill the jars to the neck with the light syrup and put them in the oven uncovered. When the fruit is soft they fill the cans with more boiling syrup, adjust the rings and covers and seal as usual. Both methods give excellent results, however, with very little labor, time and inconvenience.

Made With Persimmons

Since heat makes the astringency of persimmons more pronounced, it is always well to add $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful of baking soda to each cupful of persimmon pulp in all recipes where the fruit is subjected to heat.

Persimmon Bread
Mix 1 cupful of persimmon pulp, 1 cupful of water, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful of soda, and yeast, shortening and flour to make a stiff dough. Set to rise, mold, and bake like other bread.

Persimmon Crumpets
Take 1 pint of the sponge of persimmon bread which has been set over night, add 1 egg and enough milk to make a thin batter, set to rise for one hour, then bake on a hot griddle like griddle cakes. Serve hot with butter or syrup.

Chocolate Persimmon Cake
Boil together for 5 minutes 1 cupful of molasses and $\frac{1}{2}$ cupfuls of minced dried persimmons. Cream 1

cupful and repeat until it is of a thickness to handle easily. This may be diced or minced and used instead of raisins or citron in fruit cakes, cookies, or puddings.

Persimmon Ice Cream

Beat together thoroughly 2 cupfuls of persimmon pulp with 1 cupful of thick sweet cream. Freeze like ordinary ice cream. The fruit must be thoroughly ripe and non-astringent.

Persimmon Fudge

Cook over a slow fire 2 cupfuls of persimmon pulp and 2 cupfuls of sugar, stirring occasionally until graining begins. Add 1 teaspoonful of baking soda and stir over the fire until quite stiff. Spread on a buttered platter or paraffin paper.

Home-Made Dolls Can Be Most Amusing

ONE of the most fascinating pastimes is the fashioning of dolls. After the foundation is made, the rest is inventive work and invention is always fun. There is no great skill required for making the bodies and when the process is mastered it has only to be used over and over again. Then begins the play of inventing characters, faces, clothes, poses, etc.

One of the most facile and responsive of mediums is crêpe paper. Little favors like the dolls that are illustrated here are best made in this material, for there is no point

drawing the faces. This will show what lines give what effects.

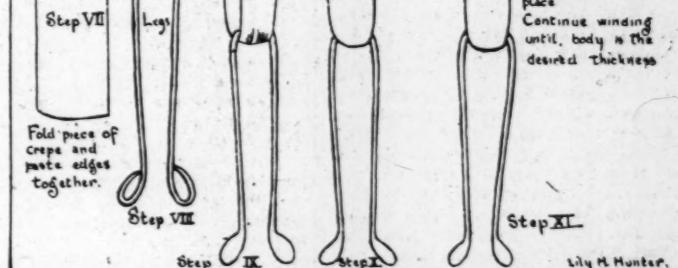
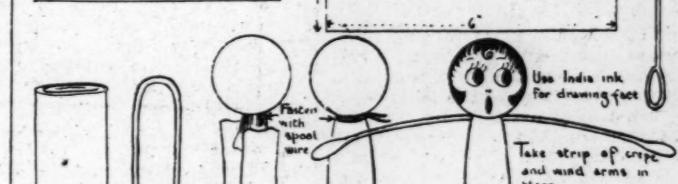
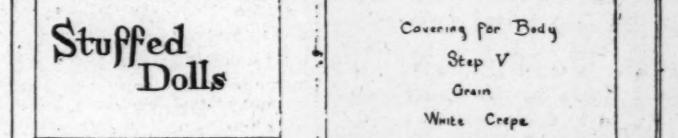
All of these dolls with the exception of the Negro mammy with the baby in her arms, are made of white crêpe paper. The mammy is of black paper and the features are drawn in white ink. The baby in her arms is put together exactly like the other dolls but according to very much smaller measurements.

The skating professional on the extreme left has her left foot extended till it rolls and forms a stand for her. Her right foot is bent at the base and swung out to give the skating motion. The hands, too, are crooked into a balancing motion and the body is bent slightly forward to complete the impression of skating. The ermine on her cap and on her "sleeves" is made from cotton. Her skirt is fringed and this is achieved by cutting it into very small strips and a silver knife is drawn across each one, which curls it.

One of the most intriguing phases in the making of these wire and crêpe-paper dolls is that the wire is so flexible that it permits of being bent into very amusing postures. Some day when there is nothing important to do indoors and it is impossible to do anything outdoors, one may profitably gather together paste, ink, scissors and paper, and establish oneself cozily to produce an afternoon of dolls. They will never be white elephants on one's hands for they can be used as well as ornaments.

Set Fancy Free

The little lady on the left with the big ruffled sunbonnet, who wears such a charmingly surprised look, is an entrancing messenger to be entrusted with a gift. Here she is shown with a small bottle of perfume. The very tall person just be-



These Are Not Animated Golf Sticks, But the Foundations of Character Dolls.

Potato Pancakes

Take and grate 2 raw potatoes. Drain and add 2 tablespoonsfuls of cream; then 2 tablespoonsfuls of flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful of baking powder, and $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful of salt should be mixed in. Lastly add 2 eggs beaten well but not separated. Have a frying pan with melted fat—plenty of fat—very hot. Drop a spoonful of the potato mixture into the pan and cook until brown on one side. Then turn and cook on the other.

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Farina Cake

An unusual and delicious cake that makes a substantial dessert for a light luncheon, or the pièce de résistance of a hearty tea, is farina cake, which is made as follows:

Beat separately the yolks and whites of 4 eggs. To the yolks add 1 cupful of sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ cupful of farina, $\frac{1}{2}$ cupful of bread crumbs, $\frac{1}{2}$ cupful each of hazel nuts and walnuts. Add the beaten whites last. Bake in 2 layers and when cold fill and cover with 1 pint of cream whipped until thick.

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Dressing Up the Pies and Cakes

Apricot Pie

Have the under crust as usual and strips of the pie crust across the fruit for the upper crust. Use apricots which have been cooked and drained, mixing in a little flour and plenty of sugar. When the crust is brown the pie is done and ready for the "dressing up" process. When cold, serve with piles of whipped cream between the strips of crust, and sprinkle with nut meats.

Various Pies

Prune and apple pie are delectable served in this way. For peach pie in winter dried peaches may be used by cooking them until they are soft, and then proceeding in the same way. All fruit pies are delicious served with whipped cream and nuts. Rhubarb pie may seem too much of a contrast to the cream, but it has proved itself good.

In the case of "cake pies," that is two-layer cakes with filling and frosting, several bits of "dressing up" are possible. When making a whipped cream pie, place a layer of grated pineapple under the whipped cream between the layers, and make from the pineapple a star design on the whipped cream.

Add maraschino cherries to a whipped cream pie by dropping them over the top.

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THE HOME FORUM

Problems and Literary Art

THIS question of that which is called—very inadequately—the "problem novel" has long been discussed and is still sub judice. Is it possible, the critics ask, that a novelist can present in effective form some burning issue of the day, and at the same time obey the canons of literary art? Or must the conclusion be that the thing is impossible; that, like the didactic poet, the novelist becomes perhaps an excellent preacher, but a wretched artist? The "novel with a purpose" emerged full-fledged about the middle of the nineteenth century, and since then has arrogated to itself a position which, whatever may be its literary value, has strongly engaged the attention of the general reader. And while we cannot solve here the vexed question of art vs. didacticism, yet there are some points in the method of several of the great writers in this field which are both interesting and suggestive.

Most pugnacious of those who employed the novel as a means to reform was Charles Reade. He was a man with a protest—indeed, with any number of protests—and styled himself a writer of "matter-of-fact" romances. Wherever he saw an iniquity, social or political, he, like Jim Blodso, "went for it there and then"; and since his readiness for a fight was equaled by his flair for digging up effective evidence, his work was always convincingly truthful. He possessed a quality of stark honesty that attacks the intellect—it does not always stir the imagination. He wrote some two-score plays and novels, among them the great historical romance, "The Cloister and the Hearth."

His method was that of the sledge-hammer. He felt intensely upon the subjects treated, and he deserved an intimate knowledge of the matters under discussion, which were based upon close personal investigation. "It is Never Too Late to Mend" was aimed at the bad postal system of the day. "Hard Cash" revealed, in equally uncompromising fashion, other flagrant abuses. "Foul Play" touched on the subject of certain ship owners who arranged for their vessels to be sunk so that they could collect the insurance. "Put Yourself in His Place" was an attack upon methods employed by organized labor, especially upon what is now called "sabotage." This novel aroused more antagonism than any of its fellows. But all Reade's swashbuckling indictments rested upon the facts; he could produce chapter and verse for everything he said. This bred in him a certain arrogance of method which places him in a class apart from other writers of his time.

Charles Kingsley, another of the literary reformers, demanded that strength and courage be added to honesty of purpose. Followed out as Kingsley developed it, the idea was altogether sane and helpful. Kingsley was a successful and hard-working clergyman; he became a novelist of skill and a graceful poet. The part of his literary work which engages one here is his handling of the problem novel. He wrote two controversial novels. "Alton Locke"

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answer the challenge. The day was dustless, rains having sprinkled roads and fields and gardens.... The skies were dimmed with a veil of cloud not dense enough to obscure the sun nor to dim the blue completely, but enough to calm the sunlight into entire pleasantness....

Five miles of invitation of perfumed June lie before me. The last robin of my journey calls with its flute-note from the fringes of the village. He hugs the town; . . . but he eyes me from his barn-roof with a curious look, as if communizing the moneyless traveler who must plod along that track instead of the road to the train or going on a robin's speeding wings.

In this fair this morning was seen a king's triumph, all royal things coming to meet me. The soft winds sweet with rose perfumes welcomed me; . . . vines reached out their graceful arms to my way; a meadow-lark called to me from a nodding red clover head; a quail . . . piped in his cheerful voice across a cornfield; . . . the talkative sparrows chatted along the way; . . . a single blackbird with his hot crimson epaulets flung by me as in high dudgeon. . . . Vegetation there was a fortune of . . . All things had the brilliancy of perpetuated youth upon them. Leaves fairly flashed in the light, as if sparks were smitten from them. Long miles of grasses, rank and lush, grew nodding in the wind. On either side were fields ploughed to cover with the farmers ploughing the long rows of emerald.

Red clover fields lent modest perfume to the air, for' few odors can compare in delicacy with those wafted from the red clover meadow, so delicate that unless the flowers are in masses of acres in breadth, you will not get the fragrance at all.

Fields of oats with their quick green, answered to the wind, and a wheat-field with a faint haze of harvest on it, felt the goings of the spring wind. Woods, there were none. Only a willow stooped across a ravine, or a planted elm waved its graceful plumes....

I made my leisure journey. . . . The time was God's and summer's and mine. . . . One cannot have too much leisure with Nature. . . . It is good to make a new friend among the flowers. One . . . is infinitely enriched thereby. One white flower I met this day I had not met before, and the memory of its dainty beauty lingers impressively. Along the track were no rose bushes . . . but . . . rose blooms were present and burned along the banks or fanned in the green, like pearls from a hurrying engine. . . . Here a single flame shot like a fiery's lamp, there a bank blushed into sudden flame with them.

For a mile and more along the banks the wild parsnip was swaying to the touch of every wind—whorls of gold, was what they were—and looking across a mile of them was looking at a pathway of wrought gold. . . . Once, just once, a rivulet crossed the path. . . . and I cried, "You are going to the sea," but no word did it reply, only there was audible laughter. . . . The slough grasses, always beautiful to my eyes, . . . grew in eager luxuriance here.

The wind came and caressed them, but . . . they barely nodded....

The crowning glory of the walk was the blue flags, (spiderwort). They were old friends, though I had never known them in such profusion, for they stood for two miles and more in solid ranks on both sides of the track. You do not know how beautiful the blue flags is until you have seen it in such long succession. . . . Looking back, they drift like blue smoke lying low along the ground and for miles—then they are a pageant of beauty, and color. . . . I see a mass of color and delight as I write, . . . and I mistake, if for all the days of my life I shall not feel as if a day in June I had walked in a royal procession. To see that blue muster . . . was worth going miles on mile to see. . . . a green sea waking from sleep into amethyst with downy centers blue as the petals are and each pistil dipped in a pot of gold dust. . . .

But down the track I see a cloud of smoke. My train is coming. . . . I had a journey in the land of dreams, I have walked down a five-mile stretch of railroad, and it has been as if I wandered inland across the hills of God.—William A. Quayle, in "God's Out-Of-Doors."

He brings to the matter a broad human kindness besides a deep knowledge of fact. And it is to be added that he effected eventually some amelioration of each evil that he touched upon. "Little Dorrit" and "Bleak House" and the chancery court, "Oliver Twist," and the workhouse system, "Hard Times" and vicious economic theory, "Nicholas Nickleby" and the Yorkshire schools—has any other writer done so much for the general welfare as Charles Dickens? And he has done it through fiction conceived in terms of literary art, and not in terms of dogma or logical syllogism.

Carlyle and Ruskin admired Dickens both as a writer and as a reformer. The great art critic once said: "The essential value and truth of Dickens' writings has been unwise lost sight of by many thoughtful persons, merely because he presents his truth with some color of caricature. Unwisely, because Dickens' great thoughts often grow, is never mistaken, allowing for his manner of telling them, the things he tells us are always true. I wish that he could think it right to limit his brilliant exaggeration to works written only for public amusement; and when he takes up a subject of high national importance, such as that which he handled in "Hard Times," that he would use clearer and more accurate analysis. The usefulness of that work . . . is with many persons seriously diminished because Mr. Bounderby is a dramatic monster, instead of a characteristic example of a worldly master; and Stephen Blackpool a dramatic perfection, instead of a characteristic example of an honest workman. Let us not lose the use of Dickens' wit and insight, because he chooses to speak in a circle of stage fire. He is entirely right in his main drift and purpose in every book he has written."

A. B. de M.

Sails

Sometimes there is naught to see on the waterway but a solitary black hull, a very Stygian ferry-boat, manned by a solitary figure, and moving slowly up under the impulse of the far-reaching sweeps. Then the great barges pass with their . . . treasure, drawn by a small, self-righteous steam-tug. Later, lightened of their load, and waiting on wind and tide, I see them swooping by like birds set free; tawny sails that mind me of red-roofed Whitby with its northern fleet; black sails as of some heedless Theseus; white sails that sweep out of the morning mist, like restless gossamers. They make the bridge, which is just within my vision, and then away past Westminster and Blackfriars, where St. Paul's great dome lifts the cross high over . . . the city; past Southwark where England's poet illumined the scroll of divine wisdom at the sign of the Tabernacle; past the Tower, past Greenwich, fairy city, caught in the meshes of river-side mist; and then the salt and spear of the sea, the connecting great ships, the fresh burden.

At night I see them again, silent, mysterious; searching the darkness with unwinking yellow stare, led by a great green light. They creep up under the bridge which spans the river with its watching eyes, and vanish, crying back a warning note as they make the upper reach, or strident hall, as a chain of kindred phantoms passes, ploughing a contrary tide.

Throughout the long watches of the night I follow them; and in the early morning they slide by, their eyes pale in the twilight; while the stars flicker and fade, and the gas lamps . . . a dull yellow blotch against the glory and glow of a new day.—Michael Fairless, in "The Roadmender."

Rosalie S. Jacoby, in "Poems."

Wild Apples

Almost all wild apples are hand-some. They cannot be too gnarly and craggy, and ready to look at; those which have some redeeming qualities, will have some redeeming qualities even to the eye. You will discover some evening redness dashed or sprinkled on some putterature or in some cavity. It is rare that the summer lets an apple go without streaking or spotting it on some part of its sphere. It will have some red stains, commemorating the morning and evenings it has witnessed; some dark and rusty blotches, in memory of the clouds and foggy, milky days that have passed over it; and a spacious field of green reflecting the general face of nature—green even as the fields; or a yellow ground, which implies a milder flavor, yellow as the harvest, or russet as the leaves....

Painted by frosts, some a uniform clear bright yellow, or red, or crimson, as if their spheres had regularly revolved, and enjoyed the influence of the sun on all sides alike—some with the faintest pink blush imaginable—some bridled with deep red streaks like a cow, or with hundreds of fine . . . red rays running regularly from the stem-dimple to the blossom-end, like meridional lines, on a straw-colored ground—some touched with a greenish rust, like a fine Hichen, here and there, with crimson blotches or eyes more or less confluent and hairy, which are often gnarly, and freckled or peppered all over on the stem-side with fine crimson spots on a white ground. . . . Others, again, are sometimes red inside, perfused with a beautiful blush, fairy food, too beautiful to eat—apple of Hesperides, apple of the evening sky! But like shells and pebbles on the seashore, they must be seen as they sparkle amid the withering leaves in some dell in the woods, in the autumnal air, or as they lie in the wet grass, and not when they have wilted and faded in the house.

It would be a pleasant pastime to find suitable names for the hundred varieties which go to a single heap. . . . It would exhaust the Latin and Greek languages, if they were used. We should have to call in the sun-rise and the sunset, the rainbow, and the autumn woods and the willow-flowers, and the woodpecker, and the purple finch and the squirrel and the butterfly....

"Not if I had a hundred tongues, a hundred mouths,

An iron voice, could I describe all the forms

And reckon up all the names of these wild apples."

—Thoreau, in "Excursions."

A Walk Along a Railroad in June

The season was mid-June. The region was a prairie. The place was a five-mile stretch of railroad running eastward, undulating as the flight of an arrow. Landing at a village in the early morning, with three hours to wait for my train, the out-of-doors challenged me to walk to the next hamlet. . . . I swung out gayly to

the challenge. The day was dustless, rains having sprinkled roads and fields and gardens.... The skies were dimmed with a veil of cloud not dense enough to obscure the sun nor to dim the blue completely, but enough to calm the sunlight into entire pleasantness....

Five miles of invitation of perfumed June lie before me. The last robin of my journey calls with its flute-note from the fringes of the village. He hugs the town; . . . but he eyes me from his barn-roof with a curious look, as if communizing the moneyless traveler who must plod along that track instead of the road to the train or going on a robin's speeding wings.

In the Heart of the Cumberlands

In the Heart of the Cumberlands

IN THE heart of the mountains a great stillness reigns—broken only by the sounds of nature; the cry of a bird on the wing, or the rustle of a twin-bird before the breeze. From the vantage point of a jutting crag high up in the fastnesses, a glorious panorama meets the eye. Wrapped in solitude and misty grandeur, with shimmering wide chimney accented this fact. Over large rocks, with a sharp porch in front, a plank door, one window, a huge stone chimney at one end, and a lean-to at the rear to serve as a kitchen. Such is the home of the southern mountaineer. The interior of the cabin is often strikingly picturesque, and as a rule, scrupulously clean. The dark brown logs of the walls, interspersed with daubings of yellow clay, harmonize with the puncheon floor and the warping bars of the huge chimney, dark from the yawning mouth of which dart forth with crackle of size, quiet retreats, where, in the early summer's dawn, the wood thrush sings; where moonlight glories sinks to sunset, crowning the purple mountain peaks with crests of gold and fading in quiet color into a dusk which veils the distance landscape, and from out of which appears, with twinkling rays, the first pale glimmer of the evening star.

There is something very attractive about these little log cabins set like "jewels in the rough" in this wilderness of mighty hills and rushing waters. They are "houses," and the eye. Wrapped in solitude and misty grandeur, with shimmering wide chimney accented this fact.

The Cumberlands are traversed by four great mountain passes, along the line of which towns are springing up, and railroads are slowly pushing their way, bringing in their train, all the inevitable accompaniments of modern civilization. To the lover of nature, however, there is even open, in these vast solitudes, quiet retreats, where, in the early summer's dawn, the wood thrush sings; where moonlight glories sinks to sunset, crowning the purple mountain peaks with crests of gold and fading in quiet color into a dusk which veils the distance landscape, and from out of which appears, with twinkling rays, the first pale glimmer of the evening star.

Interior is the figure of a younger woman bending over her spinning wheel, the rhythmic motion of her body blending in soft cadence with the whirling song of the wheel. Against the wall, on rough shelves are arranged the cooking and drinking utensils, and festoons of scarlet peppers, and yellow popcorn hanging above them. The Cumberlands or "Great Smoky Mountains," as they are also called, stretch in tier-like formation to the far horizon—multitudes of narrow ridges clad with trees and shrubs folding themselves in orderly procession one behind the other. A vapor mist rises from the rushing water in the streams and narrow ravines, while sunlit valleys in the distance form a peaceful

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RADIO

AIR BEACONS NOW HAVE OWN WAVELENGTH

Exclusive Frequency Will Permit Expansion of Service

WASHINGTON. June 25.—The first step in providing radio direction-finding facilities for aviators was taken at the Commerce Department when the Interdepartmental Radio Advisory Committee, representing all Government departments, recommended the assignment of the frequency of 290 kilocycles, 1034 meters, for the exclusive use of aviation beacons.

The committee also recommended the reservation of the band between 285 and 305 kilocycles or between the wavelengths of 1052 and 983 meters for all forms of beacon service. The radio beacons now operated by the lighthouse service for ships on 300 kilocycles will be continued.

The radio beacon is a signaling device operated from landing fields for the purpose of keeping aviators on their course. These signals go out in two direct lines permitting the aviator, by calculating the intensity of the sound coming from each side, to ascertain whether or not his course is true. With the perfection of a new compass-like device it is expected that aviators can readily keep course by following the points of the needle.

The aviation field at Dayton is the only landing station in the United States at present equipped to send out beacon signals. Eventually it is planned to transmit the signals from permanent and emergency fields located at such points all over the country so as to provide aviators with accurate location information at all times. The beacon signals should be particularly helpful at night and in bad and foggy weather.

Radio Programs
Tonight's Radio Program Will Be Found on Page 4B

Evening Features

FOR SATURDAY, JUNE 26
EASTERN STANDARD TIME
CFCAs, Toronto, Ont. (357 Meters)
7:30 p.m.—CFCAs' summer orchestra in musical comedy selections and dance program, assisted by Vera Johnson.

WEI, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)
5 p.m.—Radio review, 8:10—Events of the day, news, weather scores. 8:40—Main program, 7:15—Papa concert direct from Symphony Hall; Bill Harrison's radio reception report.

WBZA, Boston, Mass. (412 Meters)
5 p.m.—Capitol Theater orchestra under the direction of J. Fred Turgan. 6:30—Baseball results. 8:30—Max L. Krieger's orchestra. 9:30—Mildred Abbey Johnson, dramatic soprano. 10—Fred K. Conant, pianist.

WRCY, Schenectady, N. Y. (345 Meters)
5 p.m.—Dinner concert, 8:30—Hotel Van Curier, Schenectady, N. Y.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)
5 p.m.—Dinner music, 5:35—Barber shop quartet. 6:30—Allegro, piano. "Typical Cases in the Children's Court," Judge Edward Boyle. 6:30—Musical comedy hits by the WEAF Music Company. 7:30—Dinner concert, 8:30—Band concert, Edwin Franko Goldman conducting, direct from Hall of Fame, New York University. 9:30—Grand piano program, Emily Day, soloist. 10—Bernie's Orchestra. 10—Vincent Lopez Orchestra, from Radio City.

WJZ, New York City (445 Meters)
6 p.m.—Hotel Madison Concert Orchestra, 7—Congressional Forum, 9:30—The Record Boys. 10—Hotel Mayflower Dance Orchestra.

WEHO, New York City (311 Meters)
5:40 p.m.—Mills Brothers, 6—Trappin's orchestra; 6:30—Hansen and Howard. 6:45—Madeline Hulser, soprano. 7—Musical program. 7:30—Musical program, 8—Piano and Warden Lawes. "Capital Punishment." 9—Anna Lucile, soprano. 9:15—Edward Morris, pianist. 10—Merton Bories, pianist, 11—Vince Gorden, and his Hotel McAlpin orchestra. 11—McAlpin Entertainers.

WGBS, New York City (316 Meters)
5:30 p.m.—Viscount Son Concert, 6:15—The Harmonic Ensemble. "Outline of Travels." 6:45—George Hall and his Royal Arcadians and William C. Pike's orchestra. 7—William Chynow's comic memory recital, via wire. 8:30—Lola Fruzzetti, soprano, Italo Balmo at piano. 8:40—"Hindu Play," "Sakuntala," instruments, descriptive signs, by the Jack and Jill Club of professional actors. 9:15—Alice Abrookian, pianist. 9:30—Theodore Danoff, violinist. 10—Ben Bernie's Orchestra. 11:15—Ben Bernie's Orchestra—Cartet Orchestra.

WOR, Newark, N. J. (404 Meters)
6:15 to 7—Jacques Jacobs' Ensemble and sports. 7:30—Oreste's Queensland Orchestra. 8—Hotel Breton Hall String Trio. 8:30—Organ recital by Nicolas D'Amico. 9—"The French Ardennes," soprano, 9:15—Caspar orchestra. 9:45—Berkeley-Cartet Concert Orchestra. 10—15—Theodore Danoff, violinist. 11—Ben Bernie's Orchestra. 11:15—Ben Bernie's Orchestra—Cartet Orchestra.

WPGB, Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Meters)
5:30 p.m.—Last-minute news flashes and baseball scores. 6:45—Morning music and news. 7:30—Morning music, 8:30—Emmett Welch's "Morning Star." 7:45—Creator and his band. 8:30—Dance orchestra, Fry, director. 9—Dance orchestra, Garden Pier. 9:45—Dance orchestra, Ted Weis, director. 10:15—Elke Hall. Dance orchestra. 11—Ben Bernie's Orchestra. 11:15—Ben Bernie's Orchestra—Cartet Orchestra.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Meters)
6:30 p.m.—Lecture period. 7—Seaside Trio.

WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (508 Meters)
7 p.m.—Sports Corner, 7:15—Concert, 7:30—Musical program, 8:45—Concert by Creators and band. 8:30—Dance orchestra, Charles Fry, director. 9—Dance orchestra, Nick Nichols, director. 9:45—Terry Moore. 9:55—Norriere. 10:05—Organ recital.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (449 Meters)
7 p.m.—"The Work of Congress." 7:30—Washington Orchestra. 9—Hour of music. 7:30—Dinner concert, 8:30—Studio program.

WRAF, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)
7:30 p.m.—Goldman Band. 8:30—Bassett Band scores. 8:30—Concert by the Westinghouse Band.

WCAC, Pittsburgh, Pa. (461 Meters)
6:30 p.m.—Dinner concert, 7:30—Sunday school program. 8:30—Universal Bible class. 8:30 p.m.—Universal Bible class. 8:30—Franklin, boy pianist. 10:30—Harold Oxley's Orchestra.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

KJR, Seattle, Wash. (384 Meters)

6:05 to 6:10 p.m.—Weather reports and "The Box Office," daily résumé of the motion picture business. 6:30—Short program featuring the Savoy Concert Orchestra, conducted by Herbert Preiss. 10:15—Piano and intermission piano solos by Phanch Green.

KGW, Portland, Ore. (498 Meters)
6 to 6:30 p.m.—Concert, 6:30—Baseball scores. 8:30—Concert by the Westerners.

KPRC, Houston, Tex. (597 Meters)
7:30 p.m.—Universal Bible class. 8:30 p.m.—Bassett Band scores. 9—Program arranged by Clinton R. Miller. 10—Organ.

WFAG, Dallas, Tex. (476 Meters)
6:30 p.m.—Jimmy Joy's Orchestra, 8:30—Concert, 9—Dinner program by Station WFAG. 11—Jack Gardner's Orchestra. 12—Fourth anniversary all-night run for Station WFAG.

WPSG, Atlantic City, N. J. (360 Meters)
6:30 p.m.—Lecture period. 7—Seaside Trio.

WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (508 Meters)
7 p.m.—Sports Corner, 7:15—Concert, 7:30—Washington Orchestra. 9—Hour of music. 7:30—Dinner concert, 8:30—Studio program.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)
7:30 p.m.—Goldman Band. 8:30—Bassett Band scores. 8:30—Concert by the Westinghouse Band.

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WPAF, Atlanta, Ga. (500 Meters)
6:30 p.m.—Organ recital, 7:30—Intermission piano solos by the Seaside Trio.

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NEW ENGLAND HOTELS AND RESORTS

MASSACHUSETTS



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WRITE FOR BOOKLET

CONDITIONS FOR REGATTA IDEAL

Confidence Rules in Harvard and Yale Varsity Crew Circles

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 25 (Special)—The racing conditions prevailed on the Thames River for the Harvard-Yale freshmen and junior varsity races this morning, which opened today's schedule of three races in the annual regatta between the two universities.

The river was unruled from the mouth to Gales Ferry save where some restless motorboat or steamer churned its smooth surface into a long streak that soon subsided.

A very light breeze from the southwest which seemed scarcely more than a breath drifted the lazy smoke diagonally across the stream opposite the city, but up river the club pennants and private signals were visible 100 yards away. The wind and waves predicted that similar conditions would prevail for the grand finale an hour before sunset when the great varsity crews will row their four miles upstream through a chequered lane of boats and engines, college cheerleaders from long observation trains running along side on either bank.

The spectator fleet was fully as large, if not larger, than on previous years this morning, but most of the big yachts remained below the drawbridge and sent their guests up river to the finish in small launches or boats and engines. College cheerleaders from long observation trains running along side on either bank.

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Efforts were also made by the regatta committee to discourage the amateur boat owners farther out in the river abreast of the finish line as they tended to hide a good view of the final strokes from the observation trailer on the east shore.

The cluster of small boats was then on an unusually large one in the cove which is directly across the river from the Harvard quarters at Red Top.

Drawings Are Made

Drawings for the races were made yesterday and the amateur crews drew the vanity and junior varsity crews drew the first and second place. The Crimson Freshmen drew the west one. The only advantage to be derived from either course is in case there is a strong wind blowing. When there is a strong wind from the east, the west course is unprotected and the crews drawing in that lane are at a decided handicap. In case there is a strong west wind, the result is just the reverse.

The general topic throughout the city of New London was concerning today's races, but the game was yesterday in both yachts and spectators were equally as much expected proportions. The real invasion of outsiders did not start until 10 o'clock. One follower of the races said that there were the fewest number of yachts on the river yesterday as had been the case the day before at a much later time, but today there was a steady increase. At 8:30 a.m. a half hour before the freshman affair, however, there was the usual number. The observation train seat sale demand was unusually large, according to V. C. Campbell, chairman of the regatta committee.

Head Coach Edwin O. Leader of Yale would not be quoted on the chances of his varsity crew, but gained from those close to the team, his eight is as usual, strong. Yale men freely admit that they have been hampered by misfortunes and the loss of A. E. Hudson '26, ineligible this year, his crew would have surely surpassed the performance of the 1925 eight.

Yale Has Smooth Crew

The Blue eight is smooth and even on the catch and is better than the Crimson orarsmen on the water—particularly on the Harvard. Since racing with University of Pennsylvania is a good while back, the Yale eight has not had any competitive experience excepting with its own camp mates. Naturally he has had slight handicaps in the first round, but the last day before a race, some time, but today there was a steady increase. At 8:30 a.m. a half hour before the freshman affair, however, there was the usual number. The observation train seat sale demand was unusually large, according to V. C. Campbell, chairman of the regatta committee.

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Yale Has Smooth Crew

Crimson and Blue Varsity Oarsmen Who Meet on Thames River



Wide World Photos

YALE CREW

CRICKET MATCH EXTRAORDINARY

Essex Ties Somerset and Is Given Only One Point in Standing

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 25—Two subjects provoking the most discussion in cricket circles this week are England's prospects in the second test match of the present series against Australia, starting at Lord's Ground here Saturday, and the extraordinary incident of Essex tying Somersetshire's score in the county championship game at Chelmsford, yet gaining only one point in the standing because, technically, the contest was "unfinished" with Somerset ahead on the final innin-

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Kelley made it with a mashie niblick, on a 105-yards hole. He was playing with August Krammer, New Jersey champion.

KELLEY MAKES HOLE IN ONE ON THE FLY

By the Associated Press

South Orange, N. J., June 25
NEW JERSEY yesterday learned of a new member of the Hole-in-One Club, who made it on the fly. It was done at the Maplewood County Club links, Tuesday, by Charles Kelley.

The ball actually dropped in the hole on the fly, becoming wedged between the pin and the rim. Sitting on the clubhouse porch, Mrs. Kelley saw her husband make the shot.

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CHANGE IN AIRPLANE DESIGN INEVITABLE IN NEAR FUTURE

Expert Says Autogiro, Tailless Machine, and Slotted-Aileron Control All Indicate Necessity of Early Revolution in Construction

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON.—The last big general change in airplane design was the supersession of the old pusher biplanes with the tails carried on long booms instead of a closed fuselage by the tractor monoplane and biplane with fuselage bodies. The change began very soon after the Wright brothers first demonstrated practical flying, and it will be remembered that their European rivals, with scarcely an exception, used pusher types, and that even some of the early monoplanes had open fuselages. One must, of course, write in very general terms.

The change to the tractor types more or less resembling airplanes of today was gradual, and as late as 1917 pusher biplanes were used for training purposes. The change which is coming in the near future will take longer, for design is no more settled than established, and those who are commercially engaged in it are more heavily committed than were the pioneers. Again, the machine is more costly and elaborate, and even minor typal changes take longer to effect.

Change Inevitable

But the coming change is clearly in view, and although none of the machines will introduce are yet in production it is, none the less, inevitable. So, let us, for the moment, can, at the present moment, draw an accurate picture of the coming practical type: he can but point to the general characteristics, the result of ascertained possibilities.

The Autogiro Method

In the course of the debate on the paper by Capt. G. T. R. Hill on the subject of the tailless airplane, already reported, Professor Bassford, who is one of the greatest authorities on airplane research, said there were indications of an impending revolution in design. He incidentally mentioned the autogiro, the tailless airplane, and the slotted-aileron control.

His remark has been challenged in some quarters, and it has been pointed out that the tailless airplane really dates from about 1908, while it is contended that the advantages claimed for the autogiro and the slotted-aileron control may in all probability be obtainable without any great departure from what may be called conventional design. Professor Baird's suggestion, then, seems worth a little examination, and this examination need not occupy much time or space, for the general considerations are quite simple.

The Slotted-Aileron

The object of the slotted-aileron control is to render an airplane controllable at less than stalling speed. The advantages of this are admitted, although there has been a tendency to exaggerate its importance.

Briefly stated, it enables a pilot to fly, at less speed, than would otherwise care for. It enables a machine to descend on a level keel, and at a fairly steep gradient, so that in certain circumstances a steep dive to earth, or a spin, might be avoidable.

Early Experiments Negligible

The criticism that the tailless airplane was tried years ago and was found wanting does not hold ground; early experiments were vitiated by lack of complete knowledge; they were not pushed to a conclusion; and the designs lacked important features now introduced by Captain Hill. For example, the Dunne tailless machine, although stable, was lacking in control, and was therefore exceedingly difficult to land without mishap; and the Weiss machine was entirely lacking in lateral controllability, although it, too, was inherently stable.

Incidental advantages of the tailless airplane are that it is of the simplest type, and that it offers complete control and freedom from unnecessary noise of engines for the passenger, a point of considerable importance. On the military side it has the attraction of providing a clear field of view and of fire for the pilot or gunner seated in the front.

Much capital is invested in what may be called the conventional type of airplane; but it is safe to say that in the long run this type can afford the conspicuous advantages of the autogiro and of the tailless airplane, or of the two combined, the day cannot be far distant when it will be seen making a vain struggle for survival.

CANADIAN WHEAT CROP AVERAGE IS HIGHER

OTTAWA, Ont., June 25 (AP)—For five years Canadian wheat crop has averaged over two bushels an acre more than those of the United States, says a bulletin issued by the Inter-

national Institute of Agriculture. The Dominion's world record of production has averaged 15.5 bushels per acre since 1920, while that of the United States has been 13.2.

The five-year average for the other principal wheat-growing countries is Argentina, 13.3 bushels; British India, 11.9, and Australia, 11.7. In 1925, says the bulletin, Canada's average for all wheat was 19.2 bushels an acre, while that of the United States was but 12.9. While the Dominion ranked third in the area sown to wheat last year, it was second only to the United States in production.

What They are Saying.

A. LAWRENCE LOWELL: "Whatever we know of nature today will not prove to be wholly correct hereafter."

JUDGE F. E. CRANE: "Intellectualism in itself will not accomplish much."

MARQUESS OF WINCHESTER: "There is a saying that successful investment depends on two factors, 'What to invest in' and 'when to invest'; and of these two 'when' is by far the more important."

LIONEL BERLYN: "Jazz is a wearisome and irritating reiteration of cacophony and imbecility."

GILBERT FRANKAU: "A writer who can't sit in judgment on his own work is as useless as a cook who doesn't taste her own sauce."

BILL KING: "A man's reason is the common court; his conscience is the appellate court; but his honor is the supreme court."

PRIEMER BALDWIN: "We are not going to bow down to a dictatorship either of Labor or Capital."

MARSHAL PILSUDSKI: "I like surprises, and yet I am surprised people seldom like the authors of the surprises, probably because they show their weakness in allowing themselves to be surprised."

DR. JAMES L. MCNAUGHEY: "Democracy will not succeed unless the individual is given no right of choosing for himself."

VODKA BRINGS BRAWLING BACK

Orgy of Intoxication Accompanied Reopening of Sale of Liquor

MOSCOW (Special Correspondence)—The concrete results of the restoration of the legal sale of 40 per cent vodka in Russia can give little satisfaction to the wet propagandists in America or any other country. The orgy of visible drunkenness, which accompanied the first public sale of the forbidden liquor has indeed subsided to some extent, although intoxicated individuals are now a more common sight in Moscow than they were before the removal of the ban on vodka.

But, among many permanent unfavorable by-products of the restoration of vodka, two stand out with unmistakable vividness. There is first the noteworthy increase in the number of cases of what the Russians call "hooliganism," or rowdyism. This form of offense, which is usually committed under the influence of drink, has now become so general that the Commissariat for Internal Affairs has asked for an immediate sharpening of the legal penalties for it through an increase in the legal maximum punishment from three months to two years in prison.

A second distinct result of the reintroduction of vodka has been a distinct lowering in the productivity of labor. It is the workers and peasants, rather than the intellectual and middle classes, who are the heaviest drinkers; and factory after factory has been publishing reports, showing a rise in the curve of absenteeism among the workers, due to drink. There can be little doubt that the efficiency of the workers at their jobs has decreased when they are victims of the drink habit; but cases of absence from work are more easily noticed and tabulated. Many factories in Moscow, Kharkov and other centers report a serious decline in labor productivity, due to the absence of intoxicated workers.

While these evil effects of the restoration of vodka are generally recognized and deplored, there is no likelihood that the sale of the liquor will again be forbidden. The considerations which prompted its restoration, the widespread peasant habit of drinking samogon, or moonshine whisky, and the financial advantages to be derived from the sale of vodka through state agencies are still too potent to be disregarded.

EDUCATOR DELEGATES WILL VISIT DELAWARE

WILMINGTON, Del., June 17 (Special Correspondence)—More than 200 delegates to the National Board of Education meeting at Philadelphia late this month are to visit Newark, Del., and inspect the work being done by the University of Delaware. The visitors will represent the adult and rural educational sections of the association.

Good little dog!" said Mrs. Nelson, patting him. "You shall come for a walk with me, and then you will not miss your little mistress and we will be back in time for you to meet her."

Scottie trotted off obediently and played with the kittens on the lawn until he thought it was time to meet his little mistress. Then he set off for the school again, and finding the door open, went inside and sat on the mat in the hall. Soon a classroom door was opened by a little boy, and Scottie popped in. He sat on his master's knee inside the room, and he bounded forward to greet her, jumping upon her little table, and covered her face with kisses. The other children were very envious to see a doggie in school and they all laughed at him. "Poor Scottie has missed you, Joan," said the teacher. "If you can make him

lie down quietly he may stay for the last lesson and go home with you."

Joan made her pet lie down at her feet, and he was so quiet and good that everybody forgot all about him, and he was to the piano to play a tune for his master to march to. Now, Scottie was very fond of music, and whenever he heard it, he held up his head, made a little round "O" of his mouth, and sang loudly. The children were so surprised when they heard the funny noise he made, and when they looked around to find the cause, they laughed very much to see quaint little Scottie sitting by the piano, wagging his tail fast and singing at the top of his voice.

A rosy-faced little boy named him, and told Joan he wished he had such a jolly pup. The teacher admired him, too, and called him a clever little fellow, but she told Joan to ask Mummy to keep him with her next day, so that he would not distract the school work.

After school all the children talked to Joan and petted Scottie, and the little girl did not feel shy anymore. She told her Mummy all about Scottie's visit to school and how he had soon made plenty of friends for her.

"Good little dog!" said Mrs. Nelson, patting him. "You shall come for a walk with me, and then you will not miss your little mistress and we will be back in time for you to meet her."

Scottie soon understood that he

must not go inside the school,

but every day at 4 o'clock when

he was in the school, and they all laughed at him. "Poor

Scottie has missed you, Joan," said

the teacher. "If you can make him

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1926

EDITORIALS

It is a splendid record of generous devotion to an end which was both idealistic and nationally profitable that has been set forth in the responses of the leaders of the W. C. T. U. and the Anti-Saloon League to the inquisition of Senator Reed. While that gentleman may not appreciate it, the truth

is that he has brought out facts which redound not only to the credit but even to the glory of the devoted men and women who have contributed liberally of their personal endeavors and their fortunes to drive the pest of liquor from the land. "Thirty-five Million Dollars to Put Over Prohibition!" cry the wet newspapers in exciting headlines, ignoring the fact that the money was spent in a contest covering thirty years. Never were millions spent in a better cause, and never did an investment pay bigger dividends, even to those who had no share in making it.

The friends of national prohibition in their more than thirty years of battling had to attack in every city and state of the American Union the corrupt alliance between politicians and the liquor power. Their adversaries were rich, powerful and unscrupulous. A trifling addition to the charge for their commodities gave the distillers and brewers uncounted millions for corruption funds. These gentry were fighting for their profits, for their fortunes, for their means of livelihood.

The assailants of liquor were merely soldiers of the common good. In but a few cases could any considerable personal profit from the victory of prohibition be shown to accrue to any contributor. In the main those who contributed did so from moral conviction and from patriotic motives. They looked about them and saw in alcoholic liquor a curse to the individual and a scourge to society. They resolved that this evil should be banished from the land, and the widow's mite, even more than the checks of the captains of industry, made up the fund by which the struggle of more than thirty years was financed.

We hope that Senator Reed, or perhaps some other senator on the committee less hostile to the anti-liquor organizations, may get into the record of this investigation something of the story of devotion and sacrifice which is behind that great accomplishment of a \$35,000,000 fund for sobriety, cleanliness and good morals. The women who built up the W. C. T. U. have, many of them, gone to their reward, but there are enough still active to convince the most cynical senator how great was the need that forced them into the arena to give battle to evil, how humble were their beginnings, how constant the handicaps of poverty, and, in the end, how great a boon to mankind has been the full fruition of their labors.

The Anti-Saloon League has been the creation of the Methodist Church. Its beginnings were in the little white churches of the middle West, and its strength has always rested upon the congregations of that faith in the smaller towns and villages. If any organization in the world owes its inception and its support to the humble, home-keeping, God-fearing people of the land, it is this one. As it proved its valor as a champion of righteousness, support came to it from other sources. As the evil which it combated came to be recognized as being quite as antagonistic to the economic welfare of the Nation as to its moral good, men of large industrial and commercial interests came to the financial aid of the organization. But always its executive control rested with those who turned to the churches for their inspiration, their authority and their moral support.

Seeking to bring disrepute upon either of these organizations because in their fight against evil which has engaged two generations they have had to pay their bills with money is the mere political buncombe. Instead of being an indictment, the statement of the sums raised is a tribute to the efficiency of the leaders, but even more to the sacrificial devotion of the contributors.

Theirs is thus a roll of honor. But theirs is also a duty not yet fully performed. When, after discussion for three-quarters of a century, and a slow progress, state by state, for fifty years, prohibition was finally deliberately embodied in the Federal Constitution, those who had borne the burden of the fight might well have thought their labors ended. They could not foresee the desperation of the defeated enemy, nor the sinister skill with which he sought to turn defeat into victory. That nullifiers of the Constitution and flagrant violators of the statute law should be able to find sympathy and support among law-abiding people simply because of the wide measure of their lawlessness would be incredible if it were not the fact.

But it is the fact, and because of it much of the work through which the devoted advocates of prohibition achieved measure of victory must be done again. There are some among the people of America who have forgotten the menace of the saloon, and many who have grown to manhood since saloons have disappeared. They must be educated to a lively sense of what the return of that plague-spot of civilization would mean.

There are those, moreover, who rejoice in the Nation's abounding prosperity who do not stop to consider the part which prohibition has played in creating it. The efficiency of labor, the lessening of the costs of production, the great accumulation of capital due to more general thrift, all enter into the prosperity of the Nation and each finds its greatest aid in the abolition of the liquor trade. In all these things the people must be educated, and such agencies as the W. C. T. U. and the Anti-Saloon League have proved themselves invaluable aids to education.

Before the coming of prohibition the Nation's bill for drink was estimated at \$2,000,000,000 annually. How wonderful and admirable the strategy which put an end to that waste, together with the woe that attended it, by the expenditure of thirty-five million dollars in thirty years!

Thirty-Five Million Dollars for Prohibition

With admirable persistence, the method adopted in the State of California, under which convicts are employed at purposeful labor upon the highways at small wages, comes to the attention of all persons who are giving serious thought to the subject of law enforcement and the ultimate reclamation or reformation of offenders. The popular tendency seems to be, as an observer who writes in a recent issue of the Western Construction News declares, to "criticize and condemn the officials for inefficient law enforcement." Another student, who describes himself as an alienist, writing in the Saturday Evening Post, emphasizes the fact that the second and third offenders, those who have been convicted, imprisoned, released, and again arrested and punished, are responsible, in a great degree, for the large number of crimes committed.

Gradually there is being gained, it is to be hoped, the realization that the need is for more adequate punishment of those convicted and sentenced, not necessarily through a resort to the cruel and inhumane methods which have been abandoned, but by provision for the employment, at hard labor, of all those who habitually or premeditatedly offend. The second writer referred to quotes an habitual offender who came under investigation as declaring himself more than willing to return to a life of ease and comparative idleness in prison, where he had found his quarters more comfortable than those in a tenement, and the entertainment provided in every way satisfactory. He did criticize the quality and lack of variety of the food offered, but found it possible to overlook this shortcoming in view of other advantages.

When one contrasts this condition with the conditions of the open-air camps, especially those provided for the convicts employed under the wage system which seems to have been practically perfected by the California Highway Commission, there is reason to expect just the difference in results which are noted. Hard work is not, necessarily, punishment. Under the clean living conditions provided, separated from those who sanctimoniously condemn or unwisely sympathize, the adventurer who has wandered from the straight path may find it possible to beat his way back. But hard labor of any nature is distasteful to the so-called confirmed criminal, the confidence-game worker, the petty thief, the pickpocket, the shoplifter, and others of their kind. These would not look ahead complacently to assured steady jobs as manual laborers.

It may be claimed, of course, that the California method is still more or less experimental. But it is shown that results already obtained prove its adaptability and its benefits beyond question. The present law, which provides for the payment of wages to convicts employed upon the state highways, was enacted in the year 1923, and has been in force since August of that year. Its operation is without extra expense to the State, as the cost of maintaining the camp is no greater now than before the passage of the law providing for the payment of wages. A maximum wage of \$2.50 per day is fixed. It is shown that it costs the Highway Commission \$2.10 a day to keep the prisoners at work, so this figure has been agreed upon as a wage basis. But against this daily wage the law directs the commission to charge the cost of transportation, meals, clothing, personal care, camp management, guarding, payment of rewards, and the cost of small tools. After these deductions have been made the prisoner is allowed to retain a maximum of 75 cents per day. Since the law became effective hundreds of men have passed through the camps. They have made net earnings of \$113,000, of which sum \$30,000 has been allotted to their families and dependents.

Instead of sending a discouraged and possibly contrite man out into the world with \$5 and a cheap suit of clothing, the California camps send the released prisoner forward with courage and a sufficient equipment in the form of cash to start him properly on a new path. Results prove the plan to have passed its experimental stage. It is humane and progressive, and it is adaptable, almost without change, to conditions in any state.

Questioning the value of a suggestion offered on this page, to the effect that by eliminating the worthless woody fiber from asparagus before shipping it to market there would be a substantial saving in freight charges, a Chicago correspondent takes the position that the price paid by the consumer would not be affected by a reduction in the cost of transportation. In support of his contention, he affirms that with a freight rate varying all the way from 38 cents to \$1.75 per hundred pounds, according to the distance the asparagus is shipped, the wholesale price is the same, without regard to transportation costs. From this condition he draws the conclusion that prices are not determined by freight rates, but are "gauged by what the consumer is able and willing to pay."

If the perplexing problem of the factors that influence commodity prices could be thus easily dismissed, on what may appear to be a reasonable inference from a certain set of facts, there would no longer be occasion for any conflict between the farmers and producers of industrial materials on the one side and the railway interests on the other, over advances in freight charges. Could it be shown beyond doubt that freight rates do not enter into the price paid by the consumer, there would be little objection to the demands of the railways for higher rates. As stated by the correspondent, it is true that articles shipped varying distances are often sold at the same wholesale price, yet this isolated fact does not dispose of transportation costs as a factor in price. A shipment of asparagus from California to Boston that bears freight charge of \$700 must be sold at a price that will return the producer, commission merchant, and retailer a profit, so it is evident that in quoting a price

the wholesaler must take this \$700 into account. Even though the product were shipped to be sold on commission, it would be just as necessary that the amount realized should include the freight charges.

That it is not the ability and willingness of the consumer to buy that fixes prices is strikingly illustrated by the drop of about 50 per cent in the price of potatoes within the past two months. Because of a scanty supply, the retail price of potatoes was for several months around \$5 per bushel. With the arrival of the new crop from Bermuda and the southern states, the price has fallen to \$2.50 per bushel. The consumer was evidently able and willing to pay the higher price, but with an increased supply the wholesaler was quickly forced to mark down his selling price. The theory that prices can be fixed by dealers on the basis of "all that the market will stand" is not supported by the experience of either producers or distributors.

Reclaiming the Social Derelict

A Bit of Jungle in America

the ground to take root. These grow together wherever they touch. This tree is related to the banyan of the East Indies.

The leaves of the satin-leaved tree have a satiny lining, velvet fungus grows on some of the trees that is smoother than velvet.

Among other trees found there are the laurel cherry, pigeon plum, wild tamarind, wild olive, ironwood, bitterwood, spicewood, holly, marberry, soapberry and many kinds of palm and pine. The key is surrounded by swamp and pineland, which belong to the park.

Like every perfectly good jungle, it is strong full of vines or liana, some eight inches in diameter. The hunter's vine gives out a cool drink or sap when cut. The Hippocratea volubilis, with joints every few inches, I am sure any monkey would like, for it is as pliable as a rope. It grows wherever it touches the ground.

One day, when I was exploring a part of the jungle alone, I saw a big barred owl, just like one we had made of plaster in our home when we were children. In fact, until I saw it fly to another limb, I almost imagined it was the same one, as they were each about twenty inches high. I was so pleased to see him, and relieved at again finding my way out after having been lost for a while, that I sat right down and watched him through my glasses. And I was so amused every time he turned his head round, as these birds do, that I laughed aloud at him.

While I was doing this, we think that a snake crawled into my African fiber bag, which I had put on the ground beside me. At any rate, that night I found a snake in my room, and think now maybe it is wise not to laugh even at an owl.

Another time I heard a loud tattooing and discovered that it was being done by a pileated woodpecker near the top of a seventy-five-foot royal palm stump. He was some seventeen inches long and as rich a black as I ever hope to see, with a stripe of pure white down the sides of his neck. With his high crest of flaming red, he was a gorgeous sight.

This bit of subtropical jungle covers 300 acres in the

4000 acres owned by the Florida Federation of Women's Clubs, which in order better to preserve it is raising a fund to build a moat around "Paradise Key" and so protect it as much as possible.

As for things of interest to the lover of nature, there seems to be no end, for besides the few that I have mentioned, there are orchids, butterflies, bees, ferns, fish, animals, and plenty more different kinds of birds and plants.

A. L. D.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in London

LONDON

The London County Council has completed 13,000 dwelling houses since the war and is now engaged in building 12,000 more. This was disclosed at the last annual meeting here of local housing authorities. London's housing estimates this year were £7,500,000. The capital of Britain is thus doing its part toward finding new homes for its large population. Taking Britain as a whole, it appears that since the war 400,000 houses have been built with state assistance and 200,000 without. To render this achievement possible, loans aggregating £23,500,000 have been made to house builders.

The negotiations of the borough councils of Acton and Ealing for the purchase of Gunnersbury Park for the use of the people have been brought to a successful conclusion. This beautiful park, which has been in the possession of the Rothschild family for over 100 years, has now been opened to the public. Of its 200 acres, some thirteen have been reserved for building houses. Of the remainder, about half is park land and the rest will be utilized for recreation and games. Cricket, tennis and football grounds will be laid out and a nine-hole golf course constructed. Even before the Rothschild family bought the estate it was noted as a particularly beautiful bit of country and was then, of course, far from "the madding crowd." Now it is surrounded by Brentford, Ealing, Acton and Chiswick, with their large factories and working populations.

London's Post Office tube railway, the construction of which was actually started thirteen years ago, is to be opened for the carriage of mails during the coming autumn. So far as at present built, this tube connects an eastern district office in Whitechapel with a western office at Paddington. Extensions north and south are contemplated for the future. This tube, which is a miniature of the ordinary passenger tube, is six and one-half miles long with an internal diameter of nine feet, and carries two tracks of two-foot gauge. The trains consist of three cars, each five feet high and thirteen feet long, with a maximum carrying capacity of forty-five tons an hour each way. The trains will be automatically controlled by an operator working from an illuminated chart, which shows the movements of each train over the system. Speed can be varied from eight to thirty-five miles an hour. The cost of this railway up to date is nearly £1,500,000. The only immediate result apparent to the man in the street will be a diminution in the number of the familiar red mail vans on the streets.

The caravan as a means of enjoying a quiet summer holiday has always been popular with a few people in England. When rents bounded up after the war, some persons of small means saw in the caravan life a way of living cheaply and escaping rates and taxes. The builders of caravans found a demand springing up. The existence of the motor as a means of locomotion displaced the slow and sure horse. Fittings became more luxurious and the flat-top became a ready cozy home on wheels. Recently two beautiful motor caravans built for the Indian Maharajah of Gwalior were taken to Buckingham Palace for King George's inspection. Painted chocolate and cream outside, each provides room for over a dozen sleepers, and both are fitted with electric light. Presumably they are intended for trips into the more inaccessible parts of the Maharajah's dominion which can be reached by road but not by rail.

Professional nurses in England who, almost since Queen Bess abandoned the ruff, have worn uncomfortably high, stiff, white collars as part of their uniform, are to be "emancipated" from such old-time relics. Physicians who have started an antifitcollar campaign for the relief of these women declare the wearing of linen chokers is a piece of senseless red tape and that the custom should be abolished. Soft laundered neckwear is advocated, and some pioneer nurses are reported as having already adopted the change for which Dr. E. Graham Little, M. P. for London University, is one of the sponsors. "Women's clothes, as a rule," he says, "are singularly sensible," but men are slaves to cumbersome and overheavy clothing. Dr. Little regrets the influence exercised by each paterfamilias in transforming his small son into "a cruel caricature of father's own too ridiculous self." He favors light weight, yet warm, loosely fitting clothing.

One of the events of the year, in connection with the Royal Academy, is the visit of the sartorial critic of the Tailor and Cutter to that exhibition. This year the critic, although prepared to praise, if "there were an honest attempt to paint clothes with reasonable fidelity," has been more outraged by the vandalism of the painters than usual. He finds little to commend. The following is his comment on the picture of the Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin: "The Premier's tie is badly knotted. He appears to be in chains, one running across his waistcoat, and the other into his trousers' pocket. The waistcoat pockets are odd; on the left side the pocket is about three

inches up from the bottom and about six inches up on the right. The ill-balanced, one-sided effect may be imagined, as if the scales had tilted down on the left." This is his verdict on Ramsay MacDonald's portrait: "The Labor leader is clad in a blue, double-breasted suit, in which there is nothing really smart or slick. Those of his followers who hold the belief that he who takes too much care of his appearance loses his soul need have no qualms; they may go to Burlington House to see their leader, whose clothes will give them no offense."

One of the precedents for which the Society of Friends has been responsible has been the holding of annual meetings in May, and practically every religious organization in Great Britain now holds a "May meeting." The Quakers have just held their two hundred and fifty-ninth at Manchester, this being only the sixth occasion on which the gathering has met outside London. The sense of unity which has always made the Quakers the exponents of a practical Christianity embracing all phases of human life has naturally led to very close attention being given by them to the present industrial crisis in Great Britain. At the last meeting there was issued a pronouncement on the mining crisis in which a speedy and simultaneous resumption of work and negotiations was urgently advised. This statement read in part:

The difficult economic conditions involved in the present demand a generous settlement. . . . If we will, as a nation, enter once again that "unique school of sincerity" which is prayer, and bend our energies to a right solution of the problem it is our firm belief that of this disastrous situation there will emerge a high recognition of new methods—a new spirit, and a new hope for the lives which are given to a great national service. There are always new possibilities for those who will open their minds to the enlightenment of the spirit of Christ.

One who was present says that it was remarkable how the plea that such a statement should particularly deal with the spiritual side of the situation was made by two members, one of whom was a Labor M. P. in the last Parliament, and the other a leading member of a weavers' trade union.

Sayings of the week:

Christianity should be so presented in the light of fuller knowledge that the bias of educated opinion will swing again to the Christian position.—Bishop of Birmingham.

The miners are determined and dogged fighters, but to struggle against the facts of the industry, even as indicated in the Coal Commission report, is a fruitless and tragic sacrifice.—Frank Hodges.

Real economy not saving money at all; real economy is spending money wisely.—Wardlaw Milne, M. P.

Work is the most enjoyable of the common activities of mankind.—Robert Lynd.

It is a gross anachronism for trade union leaders to pretend to their followers that the interests of employers and workers conflict.—Sir Harold Bowden.

Great Britain is a commonwealth, not of independent nations but of interdependent nations.—Viscount Burnham.

We are so unused to hearing a politician called "The Good" that for the moment we have nothing but bouquets to throw at our Mr. Baldwin.—A. M. Milne.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Cash Fines for the Drinker Urged

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

To me it is passing strange that the state and national legislators in the United States who are called dry year after year legislate all around the drinker, who is primarily responsible for all liquor law violations. Thus, evidently considering him a sort of sanctified touch-me-not, they expend nearly all their efforts in endeavors to discover the makers and retailers of the implements with which it was committed.

Why, then, should only the illegal makers and sellers of intoxicants be punished and the consumers who support them in their law violations go free? In my opinion, the fines for intoxication should be made so severe that the drinker is compelled to quit drinking.

If his drinking habit is so overpowering that it holds him in perpetual bondage, then it should not be considered a punishment, but a kindness, to make the penalty so severe that he cannot endure it.

Imprisonments for liquor-law violations add to the taxpayer's expenses for law violations; but heavy cash fines for the drinker, the retailer and the maker might even be made to pay all expenses of enforcement. A. N. R. Branchville, N. Y.